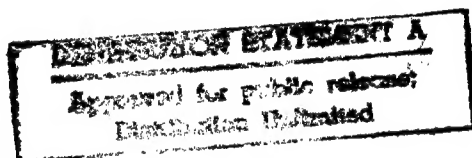


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21 May 1985

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YONHAP REPORTS ANDERSON COLUMN ON HELICOPTERS

SK300222 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Washington, 29 Apr (YONHAP)--The worst fears of federal officials who uncovered the illegal sale of U.S. civilian helicopters to North Korea have been confirmed by the latest top-secret intelligence from Seoul, the prominent U.S. columnist Jack Anderson asserted in his column in the WASHINGTON POST Monday.

The columnist, disclosing the top-secret intelligence, said "North Korea apparently already has penetrated South Korean airspace with the choppers."

Quoting U.S. Administration officials Anderson said, the South Korea Air Force is so alarmed that it has grounded its U.S.-made choppers at various times, in order to make sure that if ground troops (and antiaircraft units) see one of the Hughes Helicopter Co choppers nosing around south of the DMZ at a designated time, they will know it is a North Korean infiltrator.

Indicating that in a war or emergency situation, it is obvious that the North Koreans could use their look-alikes to create confusion in South Korean defense forces and perhaps gain a crucial early advantage, Anderson further revealed that U.S. intelligence had several major clues that the helicopter diversion to North Korea was taking place, but the right people in the Commerce and Defense departments--the people who certainly would have put a quick stop to it--were never informed.

Here is the story:

"In September 1983, U.S. Customs Service agents received detailed information that the North Koreans were illegally acquiring Hughes helicopters--the first of an eventual 87--which had been shipped out of the United States six months earlier. Incredibly, the bill of lading filed with the customs service had listed a North Korean company as the recipient. For still unexplained reasons, customs did not share this intelligence with the Commerce Department, whose undersecretary for international trade, Lionel H. Olmer, could have halted further shipments. And although Customs did pass the information to the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA), the DIA for some reason did not pass it on to the Pentagon official who undoubtedly would have spotted the security breach."

"The West German company was able to buy and send five more shipments to North Korea. The last one before the Commerce Department caught on was sent in November when 15 helicopters left Los Angeles on a Panamanian freighter to Antwerp, Belgium. They were then loaded onto trucks and taken to Rotterdam. On December 10, the choppers were loaded onto a Soviet ship, the K.H. Prorokov, which carried them to North Korea...."

Saying that a high White House official described the chopper diversion as "one of the most serious we have ever had in more than a decade of Soviet-bloc efforts to beg, borrow and steal U.S. technology, Anderson said the choppers can easily be converted into military aircraft by adding machine guns and others.

CSO: 4100/438

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CHON'S U.S. VISIT

VRPR Denunciation

SK300604 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
29 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States has come to an end amid the opposition and denunciation of the people at home and abroad and of the broad section of the international community. While holding so-called South Korea-U.S. summit talks with U.S. President Reagan during his visit to the United States, he discussed security questions, the continued stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea, and economic cooperation, and repeated the long harangue of jointly dealing with the North's nonexistent surprise attack. In a word, this meeting between the master and his running dog was a negotiation of aggression and betrayal, confirming once again their pledges to justify and perpetuate the military occupation of the United States over South Korea and the U.S. policy of turning South Korea into its colonial military base.

Through this conspiracy, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to continuously leave South Korea in the hands of the United States as its military base for aggression and, at this cost, to cope with the crumbling regimes emergency with the help of the master's power, and in the long run, to realize his ambition to stay in power for an extended period of time. The U.S. imperialists summoned their running dog Chon Tu-hwan and conspired to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea and to occupy this land forever from a position of and strategic military importance in their struggle for supremacy over this land. This is clearly shown in the fact that during their recent talks of conspiracy, they were attempting to justify the perpetual stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea while babbling about security. The U.S. forces in South Korea constitute an obstacle to peace in and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and is the source of all the misfortune and trouble facing our nation. The 40-year history of the U.S. occupation of South Korea is a vivid example of this. It is the U.S. aggressors who are intensifying tensions on the Korean peninsula by accelerating the strengthening of war potential, including the deployment of 1,000-odd

nuclear weapons and by conducting such war exercises as the "Team Spirit" exercises, and it is also the U.S. aggressors who do not hesitate to engage in the imprudent action of pouring cold water on the path to dialogue and reunification by committing such acts of provocation as the shooting incident in Panmunjom. One cannot hope for peace on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula with U.S. forces of aggression stationed in this land. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's begging for the forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and military support is nothing but a plot to leave South Korea in the hands of the United States as its perpetual colony and military base and to further increase the danger of a war in our country as requested by the United States. The babble by Chon Tu-hwan and Reagan about the North's nonexistence military adventure and about jointly coping with it is also designed to rationalize and justify such criminal acts of aggression and betrayal.

The summit talks between Chon Tu-hwan and Reagan only showed that they are babbling about peace on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula in words but that in deeds, they stop at nothing to turn this land into a perpetual U.S. military base and colony and to make permanent the division of the Korean peninsula. In these South Korea-U.S. summit talks, Chon Tu-hwan asked the United States to transfer more U.S. technology and capital to South Korea. This means that Chon Tu-hwan would subordinate the South Korean economy more thoroughly to the United States by introducing more U.S. monopolistic capital into South Korea and would hand over to his master the entire human and material resources of this land.

It is a wild fancy that traitor Chon Tu-hwan and warmonger Reagan are attempting to get something out of these South Korea-U.S. summit talks. All South Korea's successive puppets, without exception, met their end while attempting to find a way of survival in the embrace of the United States. Meanwhile, their masters--the U.S. rulers--are scheming to keep their colonial rule over South Korea by keeping fascist tyrants in power. But they will fall short of their expectations.

Our nation will wage a more courageous anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to overthrow pro-U.S. and toadyist nation-seller Chon Tu-hwan and drive the U.S. forces of aggression out of this land.

Chon's Trip Assailed

SK300132 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
29 Apr 85

[Text] In his press interview aboard his special airplane to Honolulu yesterday, Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if his visit to the United States had been successful. As is shown in the so-called South Korea-U.S. summit talks, Chon's press remarks, and more, Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States was a junket of war and division and a toadyist and nation-selling junket. While beautifying during his visit to the United States the South Korea-U.S. relations of submission as so-called relations of partnership and again

begging for the perpetual stay of U.S. forces in South Korea under the pretext of security cooperation, Chon Tu-hwan has left South Korea in the hands of the United States as its perpetual military base and colony. Chon Tu-hwan has brought about the perpetual division of the Korean peninsula, the intensifying of tensions, and the danger of a new war by simply promising to positively follow the U.S. maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas and its war policy. Furthermore, by propagandizing at home and abroad during his visit to the United States as if the Fifth Republic were pursuing democracy, Chon Tu-hwan disguised the true colors of the fascist ring, revealed his ulterior motive to stay in power for an extended period of time by continuously carrying out fascist dictatorship, and got the support of his U.S. master for this. At the South Korea-U.S. summit talks, nation-seller Chon Tu-hwan responded positively to the forcible demand of the United States for the opening of the South Korean market, furthering South Korea's economic submission to the United States. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's praise of his own nation-selling junket under these circumstances is an act of deceiving and making fun of the people at home and abroad.

Chon's Speech on Return Assailed

SK301250 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
30 Apr 85

[Text] In his address upon return home on 29 April, Chon Tu-hwan praised himself as if his 1-week visit to the United States attained great success. Chon Tu-hwan babbled as if his traitorous and nation-selling junket to the United States contributed to the development of the South Korean-U.S. partnership, to peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, and to the economic development of South Korea. These are absurd remarks aimed at hiding his treacherous and nation-selling acts by misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

As unanimously denounced by our people and the international community, Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States was a treacherous and nation-selling junket aimed at seeking his long-term power by more thoroughly leaving South Korea as a tributary of the United States.

As shown by the South Korean-U.S. summit talks and by press remarks, Chon Tu-hwan, through his visit to the United States, begged for the permanent presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the augmentation of armed forces, and responded to the U.S. forcible pressure to open a market for U.S. products, thereby resulting in deepening not South Korean-U.S. partnership, but the relationship of subordination, and in increasing the danger of a permanent division and war instead of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula.

For this reason, our people, U.S.-residing Korean compatriots, U.S. social circles, and the international community strongly waged a struggle against Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, branding it as a treacherous junket.

This notwithstanding, Chon Tu-hwan praised his traitorous and nation-selling junket which caused the strengthening of the U.S. colonial domination of South Korea and [word indistinct] permanent division and war provocation on the Korean peninsula and through which he sought long-term power. This is an intolerable utterance deceiving and mocking the people.

Chon Tu-hwan should reveal his ulterior motive of the visit to the United States to the people and resign.

VRPR Criticizes Summit Talks

SK021108 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
30 Apr 85

[Roundtable talk between station commentator Kim and Madame Yun Chong-won, with announcer (?Yi Hui-chong) as moderator, entitled "The Summing Up of Chon Tu-hwan's Second Junket to the United States," from the feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [(?Yi Hui-chong)] Chon Tu-hwan's second junket to the United States and the South Korea-U.S. summit talks concluded on (?28) April in Washington with the issuance of brief press remarks.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which staged a pro-government welcome function at Kimpo Airport by forcibly mobilizing citizens and even students on the morning of 29 April, is now engaged in heated propaganda about the alleged so-called achievements realized during the visit to the United States by mobilizing the pro-government press as a whole.

However, the whole course of various functions and plots hatched by the caudillos of South Korea and the United States for 2 nights and 3 days has, simply put, proven that the voices of our popular masses and the international community raised in opposition to traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States were fully righteous. It has also made us understand, once again, that the so-called press remarks by Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan, which cried out for peace, security, and the threat of southward invasion, were nothing but a trick aimed at deceiving public opinion at home and abroad and at cloaking their criminal acts.

In this hour I would like to hear your views on this. The particulars of the various plots, including the South Korea-U.S. summit talks, remain hidden behind dark curtains, as those directly involved in such activities are reluctant to reveal them. Nevertheless, I believe that the remarks uttered by the caudillos of South Korea and the United States before and after these plots, their speeches delivered in press conferences, as well as a series of acts and remarks exposed in the press remarks, clearly revealed the purpose of Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States of the purpose, contents, and background of their plots.

What do you think, Mr Kim?

[Kim] You are right. I believe that without going deeper into the contents regime more positively.

In other words, this means that the United States is the chieftain responsible for South Korea's policy of turning the country into a society governed by fascism.

[Madame Yun Chong-won] As you have just mentioned, the central issue at the just-finished South Korea-U.S. summit talks concerned the so-called security.

In a closed briefing session for foreign correspondents in Washington on 14 April, a high-ranking official at the U.S. Department of State said that in the third summit talks scheduled between Chon Tu-hwan and Reagan the two will primarily discuss the issue of security, revealing that such a matter reflects U.S. determination to keep its commitment to the defense of South Korea and the close military ties between the United States and South Korea.

In reality, in the meetings between the caudillos of South Korea and the United States they reaffirmed the continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and hatched practical war plots designed to translate the theory of northward invasion into practice.

This clearly shows that the peace, guarantee for security, and other slogans they have claimed to date are nothing but disguised slogans aimed at completing war preparations by increasing combat capabilities under the fabricated falsity of the threat of southward invasion.

[Kim] In connection with the question of reunification, the stand of superficially and falsely supporting Chon Tu-hwan's so-called 21 January proposal was taken, talking about a peaceful solution to the question of the Korean peninsula through direct dialogue between North and South Korea. However, this was clearly a South Korea-U.S. chorus following the U.S. scenario to fabricate two Koreas.

According to press remarks, South Korea and the United States reportedly reached an identity of views on the question of North-South dialogue and expressed resolve to take a joint step toward the question. This is nothing but an antireunification chorus indicating the fixation of the present situation of division through dialogue of division camouflaging reunification.

[(?Yi)] I think that the development of the situation in the future will make everything clear. What we can obviously say at this juncture is that the U.S. imperialists are trying to ignite war on the Korean peninsula at any cost by instigating the Chon Tu-hwan ring. In this context, can I say that the confab between Reagan and Chon Tu-hwan was a criminal conspiracy through which they came one step closer to a concrete plan for action to put a war of northward invasion directly into practice?

[Kim] Yes, you could say so. They tried to describe the relationship of hierarchical subordination between master and stooge as an equal partnership of mutual cooperation, upheld a colorful signboard of peace by camouflaging bayonets, and kicked up a racket, talking as if they held a great international meeting for security and the fixation of peace. In view of the contents of the meeting, however, their confab was a real and active war conspiracy which reeked of a thick powder smell and which was reminiscent of a conspiracy held to provoke a war under the presidency of Truman shortly before the 25 June war.

[Yun] You are right. I can say that the Reagan-Chon Tu-hwan talks and other talks between bosses of South Korea and the United States nakedly exposed the nature of such a war confab. At their confabs, no plan for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea was reaffirmed, and military matters, such as the matter of U.S. military assistance in accordance with the South Korean-U.S. mutual defense treaty, the matter of the joint countering of the North by the armies of South Korea and the United States, and the matter of offering defense industrial technology and exporting weaponry, were discussed in detail.

[Kim] In addition, it has been reported that a regular political exchange between South Korea and the United States along with annual consultation in the military field under the pretext of security was agreed upon at their confabs. This is part of a plan for aggression in order to plunge South Korea more deeply into the U.S. preparations for a large-scale war in the Far East, and another measure to realize the plan of the White House to form a South Korea-U.S.-Japan political bloc. These moves show that, regarding war as an issue near at hand, they are putting a plan for aggression against the North and the Far East into action.

It was said that the recent South Korean-U.S. summit talks were different from the previous 15 rounds of South Korea-U.S. summit talks in terms of sincerity and efficiency. This is (?ridiculous).

[(?Yi)] To hide their criminal act, the Reagan regime and the Chon Tu-hwan ring babbled as if the North were preparing for war, spinning out groundless fictitious remarks about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion and the forward deployment of the North's armed forces near the truce line.

[Kim] That is right. No one will listen to such absurd remarks. Everyone knows that talking about the threat of southward invasion is a fictitious utterance to justify preparations for a war of northward invasion.

Repeating black propaganda on the forward deployment of the North's armed forces near the truce line is also an act of hiding their crime and shifting responsibility onto others. Such propaganda is a scheme to thwart aspirations for reunification, which have grown further with the delivery of relief goods for flood victims and repeated proposals for dialogue for reunification, such as the proposal for tripartite talks and the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, as occasions, to block public sentiments directed toward the North, and to incite the consciousness of anticommunism and North-South

confrontation, and is a conspiracy to isolate the North from the international community by misleading public opinion through fabricated false information.

[Yun] That is correct. It is the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring that are trying to swallow the whole of the Korean peninsula, resorting to the line of two Koreas. Such wretches are talking about the threat from the North or the forward deployment of the North's armed forces near the truce line. This is a brazen act like a thief calling another a thief.

The reason for more frequently talking about the threat of southward invasion in an increasingly frantic manner is that the danger of a war of northward invasion is near at hand.

[(?Yi)] So far, we have talked about the fact that the South Korean-U.S. summit talks were a confab for treachery and aggression and Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States was a criminal junket for division, war, and treachery.

I can also say that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States was a junket through which the South Korean-U.S. relationship of subordination was reaffirmed.

[Yun] That is correct. The recent visit to the United States by Chon Tu-hwan was his second junket; he has met Reagan three times during his tenure. Chon Tu-hwan did not visit the United States to discuss any pending questions between South Korea and the United States. His visit was a courtesy junket which was made with no concrete pending issues. In this context, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States was the lackey's visit of having an audience which symbolizes the South Korean-U.S. relationship of subordination.

[Kim] That is very right.

[(?Yi)] It is understood that Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States was aimed at reporting treacherous acts, which he had conducted as a lackey, to his master and that Reagan's calling of Chon Tu-hwan to Washington was aimed at giving new instructions needed to further intensify the policy of aggression against South Korea.

[Kim] Both the United States and Chon Tu-hwan are, indeed, placed in difficult circumstances. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous regime, in particular, is faced with serious crises at home and abroad. The fascist clique is placed in extremely difficult circumstances at home because of the growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle, the emergence of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] which asserts itself to be a clear-cut opposition party, the advance of the off-stage democratic and patriotic forces, the political struggle of workers, the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement of students, and the anti-Chon Tu-hwan advance of the people. Furthermore, economic crises have reached a culmination, as shown by a slump in exports,

an increase in the amount of the foreign debt and the number of enterprises facing insolvency, and surfacing employer-employee (?conflict).

Under these circumstances, the North's proposal for tripartite talks and proposal for North-South parliamentary talks are arousing sympathy and support from the masses of all walks of life and great reactions in the international community.

This series of developments is plunging the Chon Tu-hwan ring into a dead-end alley.

Under this situation, the only way for Chon Tu-hwan to survive is to secure the reaffirmation of recognition from the Reagan regime, his master, and obtain a guarantee for U.S. military and economic assistance. For this very reason, Chon Tu-hwan visited the United States this time. Chon Tu-hwan tried to defend his power by securing U.S. guarantees and assistance.

[Yun] What I want to talk about in connection with the South Korean-U.S. summit talks is the flunkeyist and slavery-oriented nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. Through both the first and second visits, Chon Tu-hwan stated that the security of South Korea is directly linked to that of the United States. This is interpreted as regarding our country to be in the U.S. front line and as volunteering to make the South Korean Army serve as bullet-proof shields for aggression by the United States. How antinational and flunkeyist his remarks were! When I think of this, I cannot hold back national indignation.

[Kim] Why do our youths have to serve as bulletproof shields of the United States? Why should our land be turned into a war site for aggression by the United States? We should clearly recognize what the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to gain in return for leaving the South Korean Army as the mercenaries of aggressors and offering our country as a site for a war of aggression by the United States, and what the United States is trying to obtain by instigating such national traitors as Chon Tu-hwan.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is endeavoring to realize its wild desire for its own prosperity, wealth, and long-term power and the U.S. imperialists are trying to materialize their wild ambition for aggression by enslaving our people through such pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors as Chon Tu-hwan. It can be said that the South Korean-U.S. summit talks were a result of such a conspiracy between the Reagan regime and the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

[(?Yi)] As you have discussed so far, I think that Chon Tu-hwan's junket to the United States and the South Korean-U.S. summit talks showed that the United States is not a friend of the South Korean people, but a sworn enemy that cannot live together under the same sky and a supporter of a fascist dictatorship, and made us keenly feel that, with such flunkeyist betrayers as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, neither independence, democracy, nor reunification can be achieved.

I also think that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States and the criminal South Korean-U.S. summit talks will result in the expansion of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle in South Korea.

Commentary Hits Chon's Arrival Statement

SK020846 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1248 GMT 1 May 85

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "Gibberish To Powder Criminal Junket"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan reportedly issued a so-called statement at the airport after returning to South Korea from his junket to the United States. In the statement, tediously advertising as if he had gained success in his junket to the United States, traitor Chon Tu-hwan chattered verbosely, babbling that he confirmed relations of partnership as allies, consolidated the foundation for peace, and the like. This is indeed a shameless gibberish of the traitor who is blind to shame and prestige.

The traitor's junket to the United States was not only a junket of treachery which has sold out the country by currying favor with the foreign forces and has handed the interests of the nation over to the aggressors, but was also a junket of war to destroy peace on the Korean peninsula, to aggravate tension, and to increase the danger of war there.

The puppet traitor cannot cover up the criminal nature of his junket, which has been completely laid bare this time, nor can he mislead public opinion, even if he had 10 mouths. The puppet traitor's babbling about allies, relations of partnership, and the like is, in itself, indeed preposterous.

The relations between the United States and South Korea are not equal ones but thorough colonial master-servant relations. What the United States is pursuing in South Korea is only its unilateral interests for aggression.

The aim of the U.S. ruling circles' summons of traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the United States was not only to consolidate the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea but also to further push ahead with their policy of military adventurism against the Korean peninsula by firmly keeping hold on South Korea as their colony and military base.

This notwithstanding, while actively backing up such an aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialist masters, traitor Chon Tu-hwan begged for the long-term stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea and an increase in military aid. What was confirmed in the conspiratorial talks between the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, if anything, was the very fact that their relations are thorough master-servant relations based on aggression and treachery, that the U.S. imperialists are arrogant colonial rulers and occupiers, and that the puppets are poor stooges and servants who are barely managing to live only under the protection of their masters' bayonets and manipulation.

The puppet's gibberish that his junket to the United States has resulted in deepening the foundation of peace is indeed preposterous and absurd.

Because of the threat of northward invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, peace is being disturbed and tension is being aggravated on the Korean peninsula. Here we do not deem it necessary to particularly recall and explain the fact that the U.S. imperialists and puppets openly staged before the world people the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, a preliminary war and a nuclear test war for a northward invasion, for some 70 days recently and led the situation to the brink of war.

The basic factor causing the aggravation of tension in Korea is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of aggression. This notwithstanding, the traitor is advertising his junket, babbling about the deepening of the foundations of peace and the like, after having vowed in the United States to allow the stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces in South Korea and to actively follow the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. This is indeed a shameless and brazen-faced act.

Such preposterous sophistry can be uttered only by a dirty war farmhand of the U.S. imperialists, brazen-faced war maniacs, who have become accustomed to depicting aggression as defense and war as peace by reversing black and white.

What the puppet traitor did in the United States was to concoct sinister plots to place South Korea more deeply under the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, challenging the aspirations of the people at home and abroad, and to further strengthen the maneuvers for division, confrontation, and war together with his U.S. master.

This was why the Korean residents in the United States received the puppet traitor with intense protest and demonstrations and broad strata of youths and students in South Korea vigorously rose up in the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle against the treacherous junket to the United States.

The real aim of the puppet traitor's junket to the United States this time was to prolong his dirty life at any cost with his U.S. master's patronage and support. Because of this very aim, despite his being treated as a low-grade stooge in the United States, the puppet traitor curried favor with his master, bringing himself to his master, and after returning to South Korea, in a so-called arrival statement, he praised his master, babbling about the great United States, his deep impressions, and the like. Upon returning to South Korea, he also babbled about the need for unity and security. There is nothing but an exposure of his dirty ambition to force the people to submit to fascist rule and to deepen the foundation for his long-term office.

History has witnessed that those nation-sellers who tried to prolong their lives by betraying their nations and by currying favor with foreign forces did not go unpunished.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should find a due lesson from the miserable doom of the previous dictators and should act discreetly. If it continues to traverse the road of treachery and treason, running counter to the aspirations of the people at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will not escape the stern punishment of the nation.

Chon's Talk on Open Economy Scored

SK021235 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
1 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a dinner meeting in Washington on the morning of 27 April, attended by leading members of the U.S. Congress, Chon Tu-hwan babbled that South Korea wants to closely cooperate with the United States, while noting that South Korea had to introduce foreign loans because it has no natural resources to speak of and that, therefore, it wants an open international economic system. This is nation-selling and treacherous absurd talk designed to help the ruling authorities concerned evade responsibility for turning the South Korean economy into a foreign loan-dependent, and colonial sub-contract economy and an economy of prostitution, and to more thoroughly leave the South Korean economy in the hands of the United States. As is well known, the South Korean economy has been turned into a colonial sub-contract economy and an economy of prostitution which is thoroughly subordinated to the monopolistic capital of the United States and other foreign countries, and the people have been reduced to slaves of monopolistic foreign capital.

South Korea is dependent upon the United States, Japan, and other foreign countries for more than 80 percent of its raw materials, almost all of its major equipment and technology, and 80 percent of its financial resources for investment equipment. Therefore, if these countries do not provide South Korea with raw materials, money, equipment, and technology, the South Korean economy will inevitably stop in no time. Furthermore, South Korea's debt exceeds \$50 billion. As the principal and interest have increased year after year the amount of the principal and interest due this year amounts to almost \$8 billion. Therefore, South Korea is repeating the evil cycle of taking out new loans in order to pay on money which it has already borrowed.

One of the major reasons for this is the indiscreet introduction of foreign capital by ruling authorities concerned. Ruling authorities concerned have indiscreetly introduced foreign capital under the slogan of so-called modernization of the economy, as dictated by the U.S. economic policy toward South Korea. As a result, the monopolistic capital of the United States and other countries has flooded this land since the beginning of the 1970's, penetrating broad sections of the Korean economy and taking hold of it. The number of U.S. multinational enterprises which have penetrated this land has reached some 200, and the number of U.S. companies as many as a thousand or more.

Is the indiscreet introduction of foreign capital, which has accelerated the subordination of the Korean economy, an unavoidable measure because of lack of natural deposits of resources, as Chon Tu-hwan insists? That is absolutely not true. Unlike the ruling authorities concerned, such countries as Singapore, which face a similar situation, have not introduced as much in loans, even though they have no natural resources to speak of. The problem lies in the nation-selling and treacherous act of the ruling authorities concerned, who are indifferent to whether or not the country's economy is swallowed up by foreign countries and whether or not the nation's economy is disrupted, and who have indiscreetly introduced foreign capital in various forms, including loans, in response to the U.S. requests in an effort to pursue their personal wealth and glory and stay in office for an extended period of time.

The same is true with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babble about the opening of the economy. Completely opening the economy of South Korea--a colonial economy which lacks capability for technological development and has outmoded equipment and technology--is practically tantamount to more thoroughly leaving the economy in the hands of the United States and Japan. The result the opening of the economy would bring about in South Korea is clearly seen in the fact that economic subordination has been deepened, medium-sized and small enterprises have gone bankrupt in groups, and exports have become sluggish. South Korea's opening of the economy will deal a fatal blow to nascent industries, including the computer industry, and agricultural industry. Therefore, patriotic people of all walks of life strongly oppose import liberalization and are denouncing the U.S. imperialists for forcing South Korea to open the economy.

Under these circumstances, nation-seller and traitor Chon Tu-hwan babbled about the unreasonable justness of the opening of the economy and begged for U.S. cooperation on this. This hints that traitor Chon Tu-hwan pledged to open the economy much wider while he was visiting the United States, and is attempting to materialize this immediately, as requested by his master.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's absurd remarks and series of consultations with his master during his recent junket to the United States clearly showed that Chon Tu-hwan himself is an unprecedented nation-seller and traitor.

The people of all walks of life must wage a more courageous anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy in order to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is attempting to pursue its personal wealth and glory and to realize its ambition to stay in office for an extended period of time in exchange for more thoroughly leaving the South Korean economy in the hands of the U.S. monopolistic capitalists, and in order to drive out of this land the U.S. aggressors, who eagerly protect and manipulate them.

VRPR Dialogue Ridicules Chon's Visit

SK031330 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
1 May 85

[Dialogue between an unidentified male speaker and an unidentified female speaker, from the feature program "Echo of Public Sentiment"]

[Text] [Unidentified female speaker] The word puppet always conjures up the figure of a puppet show in the hearts of our people.

[Unidentified male speaker] Right. The word puppet originates from the figures in the folk plays of ancient times, which move when people pull the strings attached to them.

[Female speaker] Now, the word puppet is widely circulating among various sectors of society. Perhaps, it may be the lingering effect of a puppet figure lifted up by the citizens of Los Angeles, the United States, who came out into the streets on 24 April to oppose and reject Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States.

[Male speaker] Attracting the attention of the citizens at that time was one of the demonstrators wearing a mask of Reagan's face' the Reagan likeness was caressing the head of an effigy of a soldier. It is reported that there was a piece of paper around the neck of the effigy of a soldier, on which were written the words "Welcome, My Dear Puppet."

[Female speaker] Yes. I think it was a well-depicted figure, and the words portrayed the reality well. The appellation of puppet is a suitable title for the puppet Chon Tu-hwan, who has turned his back on our people and country, and who moves only when his strings are pulled by the United States, and the words portrayed the role and monologue that can be played only by Reagan, the wire-puller of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan.

[Male speaker] The names given to Chon Tu-hwan, such as murderer, traitor, and dictator, which the demonstrators shouted, with drums beating, were also the pronouns for fratricide, acts of betraying his own fellow countrymen, and fascist suppression committed by Chon Tu-hwan under U.S. control and in accordance with U.S. directives given in advance.

[Female speaker] Exactly. The great Kwangju massacre, in which Chon Tu-hwan slaughtered thousands of his fellow countrymen at one stroke in a brutal way, a massacre never before committed in the national historical annals, encompassing several thousand years, and which even the world-renowned tyrants such as Hitler and Mussolini never dreamed of committing, was possible only because the U.S. Embassy in South Korea gave Chon Tu-hwan directives and because the commander of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, who held the prerogative of supreme command of the South Korean armed forces, issued order for the massacre.

[Male speaker] The same is true of the issue of reunification. Has not Chon Tu-hwan babbled that he would have any kind of dialogue with the North, no matter when, where, and with whom he may have to engage in dialogue, as long as conducting direct dialogue is required.

[Female speaker] He has.

[Male speaker] However, when the North actually put forth a proposal for the holding of North-South parliamentary talks on 9 April, Chon Tu-hwan uttered not a word about it and has kept silent about it ever since.

[Female speaker] In this case, too, he needs some directives from the United States.

[Male speaker] You are quite right. This guy, who is unable to say a word or to act on his own, is the so-called president of South Korea.

[Female speaker] Because he is such a puppet, the demonstrators, with the help of some visual aids, portrayed Chon Tu-hwan as being loved by Reagan.

So nakedly did it portray the nature of the puppet that the effigy still remains the subject of conversation for broad strata of the popular masses. I believe that through such conversations the popular masses express their strong fury over Chon Tu-hwan and Reagan.

[Male speaker] Has not the United States earned its fame through vicious and brutal treatment of human beings in the 200-year history since its founding?

[Female speaker] That is right. Probably for that reason, it may have found Chon Tu-hwan, who has inflicted such great misfortune, misery, and pain on his fellow countrymen, most to its liking.

[Male speaker] Indeed, Chon Tu-hwan is a thorough U.S. imperialist puppet and a pro-U.S. stooge who does not care for his own country and people.

[Female speaker] You are right. However, our popular masses will see to it that they burn the aggressors and the puppet in the flames of hatred.

[Male speaker] I believe they will.

Visit, Results Evaluated

SK030853 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
2 May 85

[Unattributed talk entitled "What Has Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. Junket Shown?", from the regular program "Hour for the Armed Forces"]

[Text] Traitor Chon Tu-hwan insistently made his U.S. junket to the opposition of our masses and broad strata of progressive peoples of the world. He held the so-called ROK-U.S. summit with U.S. President Reagan, and begged for the reaffirmation of the so-called security commitment, the continued presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea, the expansion of trade, and unswerving support. He also asked for so-called cooperation for direct dialogue.

In connection with Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket, reptilian buglers and other rabble are raving, as if a great success was won in Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. junket.

However, what is really shown? In a nutshell, it has shown a foolish dream to continue to offer South Korea as a permanent U.S. colony and military base and, in return, to bridge over the crisis of his power and realize the wild ambition for the U.S. troops in South Korea fully shows this. [As received]

As you are fully aware, the so-called U.S. commitment to the security of South Korea is intended for the aggressive ambition to bring the world under its control, not for the interest of our masses and nation. This is why they say that the security of the Korean peninsula is linked with the interest of the United States.

This being the situation, Chon Tu-hwan becomes invigorated by the reaffirmation of the U.S. security commitment to South Korea whenever he meets his masters.

As for the act of begging for the continued presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea, the presence in South Korea of the U.S. troops, who consider aggression and war against other countries and nations a way of survival, is by no means helpful for the security of South Korea.

During the past 40 years, the U.S. aggressive troops' occupation of South Korea has brought nothing but misfortune and agonies for our masses. During and following the Korean war, the presence in South Korea of the U.S. aggressive troops was the cause of all misfortunes and agonies of our masses. The same is true today.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan again begged for the continued presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea, while babbling about the bogus threat of southward invasion.

Of course, the United States constantly presches the need for the U.S. military presence in South Korea in order to implement the aggressive world strategy. However, our masses and the men and officers of the armed forces must heighten their vigilance over the acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is thoroughly adulatory and submissive to its U.S. masters.

Let's now talk about traitor Chon Tu-hwan's begging for unswerving U.S. support and the expansion of trade. At the dinner arranged by U.S. Vice President Bush, Chon Tu-hwan said that the U.S. aid during the Korean war helped the development of the South Korean economy. This is indeed outrageous.

During the Korean War, the United States mobilized its military and economic might to bring the world under its control, not to help our nation and masses. The U.S. military and economic might was used to turn our soil into ashes and kill our people relentlessly. As a result, the colonial and submissive nature of the South Korean economy was even further deepened.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan begged for the same aid that was offered during the Korean war, and for the expansion of trade. This is a bellicose gibberish calling for the second Korean war, and is a scheme to make the South Korean economy an auxiliary of the U.S. defense industry.

In addition, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's call for U.S. diplomatic support and cooperation for direct North-South dialogue is a trickery to mislead the public opinion and to deceive our masses.

If one truly desires the peaceful resolution of the issue of the Korean peninsula, he should not beg for the continued presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and U.S. support.

Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is running amok in seeking war maneuvers, while babbling about dialogue and peace in words only. He has begged for U.S. diplomatic cooperation, instead of adopting a positive attitude toward North-South dialogue. This is cunning trickery to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula and to maintain his dirty life even for a moment with U.S. support.

Thus, the U.S. junket which traitor Chon Tu-hwan made this time can only be regarded as the criminal junket of the pro-U.S. stooge who seeks power security and long-term office by actively following the U.S. masters' policy of aggression and war.

Men and officers of the armed forces: The nature of a stooge never changes, despite the lapse of time.

All of you, the absolute majority of whom are the children of our masses yearning for independence, democracy, and peaceful reunification, must turn out along with your parents and brothers and sisters in the struggle to repel the U.S. aggressors from this soil and to get rid of their stooges.

Chon Denounced for Keeping U.S. Troops

SK050738 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT
4 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will talk about the outrageous language uttered by Chon Tu-hwan at the 2 May luncheon meeting at Chongwadae with the presidents of the ruling and opposition parties.

At midday on 2 May, Chon Tu-hwan once again disclosed his nature as a colonial puppet serving the United States, a nation-seller, and a traitor at a luncheon meeting with DJP chairman No Tae-u, NKDP president Yi Min-u, and KNP president Yi Man-sop.

Speaking at the luncheon meeting, Chon Tu-hwan said that he had made his visit to the United States out of the desire to have the United States consolidate its commitment to the defense of South Korea and then reaffirm such a commitment. He proudly said that the United States has assured him that it will strengthen the combat capabilities of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea as if there were some great accomplishment he won during his visit to the United States.

There are no words except flunkeyist traitor to describe Chon Tu-hwan properly. Simply put, this means that the purpose of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States was to beg earnestly for the continued occupation of South Korea by the United States and its colonial rule there, and to plead with his U.S. master for the perpetual division of the country.

Also, the agreement reached by Chon Tu-hwan and war maniac Reagan at their secret talks demonstrates that his visit to the United States was to perpetuate the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops stationed there and to accelerate preparations for an aggressive war with an invasion of the North.

This is nothing but a flagrant act of selling the country and a challenge to our popular masses and the conscience of the world aspiring for an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, for peace, and for an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

What all the South Korean popular masses and the world are now hoping for is not the continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and their preparations for an aggressive war, but an immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the realization of an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

In particular, at a time when the North has now put forth a proposal for North-South parliamentary talks to discuss issues concerning the announcement of a joint declaration of nonaggression in order to ease the tense situation in the country and to improve North-South relations, it is desirable that the South Korean side respond to it with sincerity.

However, running counter to the aspirations of the people traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the United States to beg earnestly for the continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and for the strengthening of combat capabilities for the invasion of the North from Reagan. This can only be committed by a traitor.

Anyone who hopes for the peace on and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula will never beg earnestly for the perpetual stationing of U.S. troops of aggression in South Korea and the beefing up of combat capabilities, nor will they find it conceivable to think of a war against the North, in particular.

None of our popular masses has ever begged for the forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops of aggression, let alone their perpetual

stationing. Nor have our people asked the United States to take responsibility for the security of South Korea.

From the day U.S. troops first came to South Korea to occupy it, our popular masses have strongly demanded that they withdraw and are now struggling, calling for their immediate departure from South Korea along with the nuclear weapons they have brought to this land.

The clamor of the Chon Tu-hwan ring that it needs security and the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea because of the great threat of southward invasion from the North is nothing but a pretext to ensure its security of power and to achieve long-term office.

Never before has there been in South Korea any threat of southward invasion. Not on one occasion, but on many occasions the North has stated that it has not intention of invading the South. Nevertheless, ignoring the North's constructive proposals for the peaceful settlement of the issue of the Korean peninsula, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is begging for the perpetual stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and for the beefing up of their combat capabilities.

Judging from all aspects, this can only be interpreted as a criminal act of opposing peace on and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, of trying to achieve the perpetual division of the Korean peninsula, and of trying to strengthen the preparations for an aggressive war against the North.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous act of trying to keep U.S. troops of aggression in South Korea forever and to strengthen war preparations will only provoke greater outrage from our popular masses and from the conscience of the world.

Our popular masses will never tolerate the continued stationing of U.S. troops of aggression in South Korea and the beefing up of their combat capabilities, and will topple the Chon Tu-hwan ring which is trying to prolong its life and to stay longer in power by sponging off the United States.

TASS Reports on Chon-Reagan Confab

SK300441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--TASS April 28, recalling the war confab of traitor Chon Tu-hwan with U.S. imperialist warmongers during his tour of the United States, pointed out that Reagan "expressed full support" to the political line of the Seoul puppet regime.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, it said, decided to have "annual consultations on security" and regular "political contacts".

The contacts are aimed at inveigling South Korea more deeply into the United States' large-scale war preparations in the Far East, cobbling together a tripartite military alliance of the U.S., Japan and South Korea and turning the Asian and Pacific region into another staging area for aggression against socialist states and other sovereign states, TASS stressed.

CSO: 4110/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER ON CHON TU-HWAN'S U.S. VISIT

Last 2 Week's Situation Reviewed

SK030006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2350 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today reviews the South Korean situation in the last fortnight under the headline "Treachery Going Against Desire of People".

The paper says:

What merits attention in the South Korean situation over the past fortnight is that the anti-U.S. spirit for independence and anti-fascist spirit for democracy has run high as never before among the students and people of various circles.

The fascist junta mobilized the police force in suppressing them throughout South Korea and viciously kicked up the confrontation and war rackets against us.

It further says:

The confrontation and war rackets of the puppets were a product of their trick to insult our new peace proposal and, at the same time, divert elsewhere the attention of the people and put down their struggle against U.S. imperialism and fascism by artificially creating an atmosphere of fear of war. They are not only another grave provocation against us but also an unpardonable treachery going against the desire of the South Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification.

The treacherous nature of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet was brought into bolder relief by the fact that he visited the United States in defiance of the strong opposition of the entire Korean people and public opinion at home and abroad.

While staying in the United States, the puppet begged for the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea for an indefinite period and increase of military aid under the pretext of "security", fawning upon his master, and had

confabs repeatedly to hatch a plot for the realization of the "cross recognition" of North and South. This cannot be construed otherwise than an intolerable treachery going against the desire of the people for sovereignty and national reunification.

During his visit to the United States the puppet promised to open the door to import for the interests of U.S. monopoly capitalists with the clamoring about the expansion of trade with the United States. This was also aimed to strengthen the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination over and subjugation of South Korea.

The puppet's tour of the United States was a trip of a traitor who bartered away the country and left the interests of the nation to the tender mercy of his master, currying favor with outside forces and a war trip wrecking peace, heightening tensions and increasing the danger of a war on the Korean peninsula.

Facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is hard at work to find a way out in barring the road to peace and peaceful reunification, stepping up war preparations and cracking down upon the people, more tightly clinging to the coattails of foreign forces.

Overseas Koreans' Opposition

SK251005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--The "Union of Overseas Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminryon") issued a statement on April 10 against the U.S. tour of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, according to the April 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of Korean residents in Japan under the influence of the "South Korean Residents Association in Japan".

The statement noted that the South Korean people and overseas compatriots have not recognized the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" but are dead set against his trip to the United States.

The traitor's junket to the United States will reinforce the military "regime" to put down the nation's eager desire for democracy, heighten the tension on the Korean peninsula with the arms buildup and deepen the country's division and economic subjugation, the statement stressed.

It said:

The Reagan government must renounce its policy opposing the South Korean people's will.

Chon Tu-hwan must honestly comply with the will of the people desirous of democracy and step down from power speedily.

CSO: 4100/437

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENT ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Protests Against Military Training

SK291528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--Over 1,000 students of Seoul University held a demonstration on April 29 in front of the university library plaza in protest against collective training at the barracks in the frontline units forced by the fascist clique, according to a radio report from Seoul.

In their speeches prior to the demonstration, students denounced the fascist clique for trying to force military training for 7 days in the barracks of puppet army units.

Then they went over to the demonstration, expressing surging indignation at the criminal scheme of the fascist clique to militarize and fascistize the campus and use students as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists, chanting slogans in demand of free educational conditions, the guarantee of the students' status and so forth.

Universities Demonstration, Sit-down Strike

SK041011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--More than 1,000 students of Seoul University staged a demonstration on April 29 against the training in the barracks at forward units forced upon them by the fascist clique, according to a report.

On the same day, over 1,000 students from six universities in Seoul held "the first meeting of the Southern Seoul District Council of the National Student Federation" at Chungang University and then staged an anti-"government" demonstration.

Students of Yonsei, Sogang and Songgyungwan universities also held a demonstration that day, shouting anti-"government" slogans.

Above 500 workers of the Taeu garment factory in Seoul staged a sit-down strike on April 26 in demand of wage hike and reinstatement of their fellow

workers who had been illegally dismissed and more than 200 workers of the dry battery company in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, staged a similar strike on April 29 in demand of wage hike and stop of overtime work, according to South Korean newspapers.

CSO: 4100/437

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Call for Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence

SK040957 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean 1000 GMT 3 May 85

[RPR organ NYONGMYONG CHOSON 24 April editorial entitled "Let Us Create a Anti-U.S. Whirlwind Under the Banner of National Independence" from the program "Our Party's Assertion"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 19 April uprising, anti-U.S. struggles for independence as well as antifascist struggles for democracy are being increased while assuming new aspects. A noticeable aspect in today's anti-U.S. struggle for independence is that the antiforeign forces aspiration and the demand for national independence have become embossed in bold relief.

Righteous youths, students, and patriotic figures are crying for Chon Tu-hwan's resignation, the rejection of foreign forces, an end to shameful diplomacy, opposition to the subordination of the economy and the overthrow of the military dictatorship.

The slogan of opposing foreign forces and pursuing independence, which youths, students, and democratic figures have raised in their struggles as an urgent slogan, is a very just nation-saving slogan because it reflects the demand of national history and the aspiration of the masses.

This originates from a recognition based on the vivid experiences of the past 40 years that opposition to foreign forces and the pursuit of national independence is a shortcut to the end of a national history dotted with sufferings and to the road of national revival.

It is the Korean people's firm belief that they should be free from rule and interference by foreign forces in order to attain the country's independence, recover the nation's right of independence, make democratic progress, and achieve the fatherland's reunification.

In fact, the United States secured South Korea as its colonial military base and turned this land into the worst wasteland in the world, devoid of

independence, as part of their Asian strategy and for their national interests. We have experienced frantic fascist U.S. suppression and anticommunist confrontation for the long period of 40 years as part of its ploy to maintain this colonial military base and extend its use. The 40-year national history clearly shows that the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule are the very source of all the misfortune and disasters which our nation is suffering and a basic obstacle to the country's reunification. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's recent junket to the United States is simply a nation-selling junket aimed at pinning South Korea to the sphere of U.S. influence more thoroughly and further strengthening this land as a nuclear forward base for the U.S. imperialists' proxy war. Therefore, the only result the Chon Tu-hwan ring's junket to the United States will bring about is merely the further expansion and strengthening of fascism, division, and war maneuvers. Nothing more than this can be hoped for from the Chon Tu-hwan clique's junket to the United States. The struggle slogan of youths, students, and democratic figures of opposing Chon Tu-hwan's foreign junket and pursuing national independence is as just as just can be. National dignity and the right of independence can be regained, and democracy and the fatherland's reunification can be attained by materializing this struggle slogan.

Patriotic people of all walks of life who love this country and nation and aspire for democracy and reunification must create a nation-wide anti-U.S. whirlwind under the banner of opposing foreign forces and pursuing national independence. We must end the U.S. colonial rule because we want to live as members of our nation, and must wage a courageous struggle to make U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea because we regard national dignity as more precious than anything else.

The United States will not withdraw from this land by itself, and nobody can give us independence and sovereignty. This is an unchanging truth shown throughout history. Now, students and patriotic democratic figures must create violent anti-U.S. whirlwind for independence by further upholding the banner of opposing foreign forces and pursuing independence, and by making their struggle ranks better organized and masses-oriented. At the same time, the patriotic masses of all walks of life must expand and develop anti-U.S. struggles for independence into nation-wide struggles by raising their voices of solidarity in support of the righteous struggles of youths, students, and democratic figures and by joining their struggle.

Weekly Review of Situation

SK051015 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1250 GMT 4 May 85

[Weekly review of South Korean situation by station commentator Cho Tong-ik]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In spite of the harsh fascist suppression by the reactionaries in South Korea, the struggle of the youths, students, and people is being vigorously waged these days for the democratization of society and the reunification of the fatherland.

This week as well, the struggle of the youths and students for the independence and democratization of society has been waged continuously and vigorously in South Korea.

Among the typical struggles are the demonstration struggle waged by some 1,000 Seoul National University [SNU] students opposing military training at front unit army barracks, the antigovernment rally and demonstration at Chunggang University by some 1,000 students from six universities in Seoul, and the demonstration struggle on the international holiday of the workers of all the world which was waged by some 2,000 college students in the streets of Seoul and on its campuses.

In their struggle, the youths and students put forward such antifascist slogans for democratization as "Down With the Military Dictator Chon Tu-hwan," "Abolish the Suppressive Labor Law," and "Guarantee Labor Movement," as well as slogans opposing the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy and the puppets' maneuvers for submission to the United States such as "We Oppose the Regime of Subjugation" and "Withdraw Import Liberalization."

It is a noteworthy development that a collective protest demonstration was staged against military training at the army barracks and that such a slogan as "Guarantee Discussion of Reunification" has been raised. And, as shown by the united demonstration of students from six universities in Seoul and the mass demonstration on May Day, an important characteristic has been observed in the struggle as the youths and students waged a vigorous struggle uniting and banning together and as they stepped up the struggle in concert with the workers.

Keeping pace with the demonstration of the youths and students, the workers struggle for existence and democracy has been conducted continuously and actively. Among the examples are the workers sit-in struggle at a battery company in Puk-ku, Kwangju, South Cholla Province, demanding a wage increase and the withdrawal of overtime work, and the sit-in struggle of bus drivers and conductresses employed by the Kyonggi Passenger Bus Company at the headquarters of the opposition NKDP party demanding its assistance in abolishing the government-patronized labor union.

The fascist clique, flustered by the intensifying struggle of the youths, students, and workers, tried every means possible to repress it. They brutally suppressed the youths and students who launched into a just struggle, using the suppressive police force to arrest them at random, and threatening and blackmailing them.

On 1 May, the so-called Day of Law, the puppets, including traitor Chon Tu-hwan, made a threat, saying that acts in breach of the law cannot be tolerated and that they will take strong measures against acts in violation of law and order. This was a violent threat and blackmail designed to subordinate the youths, students, and people to the fascist order of law and to block their just demonstration.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's ugly and vicious nature was well revealed by his U.S. junket which ended on 29 April. As is known, during his U.S. junket traitor Chon Tu-hwan made deep bows to his master and begged for the long presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and military aid, and maneuvered to realize the cross-recognition of the North and the South. He also gave a guarantee to further liberalize the South Korean market, submitting to the request of the master for the benefit of the U.S. monopolistic business giants.

It is clear to everyone that the puppet traitor's junket was to sell out the country, flattering the foreign force; to leave national interests in the hands of the master; and that it was a war junket disturbing the peace on the Korean peninsula, aggravating tension, and increasing the danger of war.

In spite of this, since his return from his U.S. trip the puppet traitor has continuously publicized that his junket has scored some great success. This is a rash act by a shameless traitor seeking survival through treachery and war.

Moreover, what should not be overlooked is that the puppets have been staging vicious rackets of confrontation and war against us since traitor Chon Tu-hwan prepared for his U.S. junket. Mobilizing the government-patronized propaganda means, the puppets absurdly slandered our sincere peace proposal, and staged a series of extremely provocative war exercise rackets in several locations under the name of "Myolgong" and "Ttangpol."

They staged such rackets in Pusan, South Kyongsang Province at large, and in South Chungchong Province at large from 29 April to 2 May, and in Taegu and North Kyongsang Province at large from 29 April to 3 May. They also mobilized puppet army units and staged a series of war drills called a demonstration of alertness on the coast, a demonstration of defense for chemical warfare, and a regular demonstration of general tactics.

There is no doubt that such rackets are provocations negative to dialogue so as to lay an artificial obstacle to dialogue by intentionally agitating us and aggravating tension. It is not surprising that opinions at home and abroad are expressing concern over the future of the North-South economic talks and Red Cross talks.

The more the puppets run toward the road of treachery, fascism, confrontation, and war, challenging the aspirations of the nation and the demands of the times, the more they will accelerate their isolation and ruin.

CSO: 4110/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON NORTH-SOUTH PARLIAMENTARY TALKS PROPOSAL

Japanese Figures' Support

SK250049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2332 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr (KCNA)--Japanese personages of various circles made public talks in support of the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for North-South parliamentary talks, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Saburo Watanabe, Socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, said the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK is a very important and realistic one and called for the buildup of international public opinion for the realization of this proposal.

Yoneharu Yoshihara, Socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, said it would be very meaningful for the parliamentarians of North and South to sit at one negotiating table. This will pave the way for realizing many-sided dialogue and exchange and accelerating reunification.

Hideyoshi Hirose, Socialist member of the House of Representatives of Japan, said:

The DPRK's proposal is a timely one which deserves sympathy and welcome from all. The South Korean side should immediately respond in good faith to the proposal of the DPRK for parliamentary talks which reflects the will and demand of the nation.

Osamu Yadabe, Socialist member of the House of Councillors of Japan, declared:

The proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly mirrors the far-reaching plan of respected President Kim Il-song for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula.

When the North-South parliamentary talks were realized, it would signify a progress of the dialogue.

Atsushi Akiyama, Socialist member of the House of Councillors of Japan and vice-chairman of the party's special committee for measures on the Korean

affairs, said that if the South Korean side failed to respond to this realistic proposal, it would be committing a big crime against the Korean people and the world people.

Tanzania Urges Acceptance

SK251032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--If South Korean authorities truly want peace and reunification, they must accede to the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks without hesitation and contribute to promoting national rapprochement and trust, said A.S. Mkwawa, speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania.

In his press statement issued on April 12 in support of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding North-South parliamentary talks, he said:

Our Tanzanian people and members of the National Assembly fully support the DPRK proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression, considering it to be a very realistic, reasonable wide-range negotiation proposal which fully reflects the desire and demand of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who want to see the elimination of the tension on the Korean peninsula and peace and peaceful reunification of the country.

Peace in Korea and her reunification are an important problem connected with peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We will join the world's peace-loving people in striving to have the talks realized.

We are convinced that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will certainly be realized under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Talks a 'Guarantee for Removing Distrust'

SK271034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Apr (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Firm Guarantee for Dispelling Distrust and Misunderstanding", which says: The proposal of the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly for holding North-South parliamentary talks and publishing a joint declaration of nonaggression is a momentous national salvation measure for solving urgent problems of easing tensions and preserving peace in Korea.

The signed article further says:

North and South can neither be reconciled to each other nor can they live in peace under condition of continued confrontation.

If the distrust and misunderstanding between North and South is to be dispelled, both of them must be freed, first of all, from the misgivings as to threat from the opposite side. Pending tripartite talks, the best way of preventing a war, easing tensions and preserving peace to to adopt a joint declaration of nonaggression between North and South. Such problems can be solved successfully only through such authoritative political talks as parliamentary talks between the two sides. If a joint declaration of nonaggression were agreed upon and proclaimed at the parliamentary talks, the authorities of the North and the South would easily solve the problem of adopting a nonaggression declaration by putting it in a concrete form.

This is the most realistic way of removing distrust and misunderstanding and creating an atmosphere of trust and understanding.

The different ideologies and systems in North and South can never be a reason or a ground for denying North-South parliamentary talks for the promotion of the vital interests of the country and the nation.

The efforts made for detente and peace is a course of shaping the destiny of the nation by its own strength and is a common sacred cause of the nation.

The three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--which were proclaimed at home and abroad as the nation's common programme of national reunification through the historic July 4 North-South joint statement still remain the great principles of the solution of the national problem, which our nation should be abided by together.

If North and South respected and defended the three principles, we would certainly be able to prevent a war, defend peace and open a peaceful phase for the solution of the reunification question.

It is a consistent policy of our party to advance hand in hand with all patriotic, democratic forces, irrespective of political view and idea, party affiliation and grouping, on the way of endeavors for the country and the nation.

We will remain faithful to the end to our national duty to realize the new peace proposal advanced at the Supreme People's Assembly.

Support for Talks Noted

SK301052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--The World Federation of Trade Unions in its April 26 statement expressed support to the DPRK proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks to discuss the question of adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression.

The Malagasy National Committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea issued a statement on April 18, which said: It is only too reasonable to hold North-South parliamentary talks and discuss the question of adopting a joint declaration of nonaggression as a practical step to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and promote the national reconciliation and trust, considering that the United States has yet failed to respond to the proposal for tripartite talks.

In a statement issued on April 20 the Nepalese committee for supporting Korea's reunification voiced full support to the DPRK's realistic proposal declaring that it is ready to hold talks with the South Korean National Assembly pending tripartite talks and discuss there problems brought forward by the South side, too. The committee urged the South Korean National Assembly to respond to this new proposal.

The Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association noted in its April 17 statement:

The proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is a clear expression of the honest wishes and sincere efforts of the DPRK Government to pave the way for detente and peaceful reunification through dialogue. The North-South parliamentary talks are a most positive form of dialogue for representing the will of broad strata of North and South in achieving peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

A joint statement supporting this proposal was made public on April 19 by the Swiss committee of African, Middle East and Latin American students for supporting Korea's reunification, the group for the study of the *chuche* idea of students of the Third World countries studying in Geneva and the group for the study of the *chuche* idea of Latin American students studying in Geneva.

Noting that the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks fully accords with the July 4 North-South joint statement, the keynote of which is the three principles--independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity--clarified by the great leader His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the statement called upon the world peaceloving people to express full support and encouragement to the materialization of this proposal.

In support of the new proposal of the DPRK a statement was published by the National Council of the Japan League of Socialist Youth on April 18 and talks were issued by Toshio Oitsumi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Unions and director of the youth affairs department of the confederation, on the 18th and Masatsuku Saito, chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Assemblymen's League for the promotion of Japan-Korea friendship, and Masurao Saito, secretary general of the league and Socialist member of the Saitama Prefectural Assembly, on the 22d.

Foreign Support Cited

SK020821 Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--Ahmed Hassanein, editor-in-chief of the Egyptian paper ARAB YOUTH in his talk on April 16 said the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for North-South parliamentary talks is a most reasonable and fair proposal to dispel misunderstanding and distrust, promote national reconciliation and trust between North and South and achieve peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

He urged the South Korean authorities to seriously approach this new proposal and acceded to it at once.

The ANTA NEWS AGENCY of Madagascar April 19 noted that if a joint declaration of nonaggression were proclaimed at the North-South parliamentary talks, the North and the South would easily solve the problem of adopting a non-aggression declaration, remove misunderstanding and distrust and create an atmosphere of national unity.

The resolution adopted at a meeting of the French action committee to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which was held on April 12 said:

The meeting expresses full support to the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, considering it to be an important step forward in achieving peace and detente on the Korean peninsula.

The meeting resolves to widely introduce this proposal and enlist French support to it for its early realization.

The Guyanese paper NEW NATION April 21 urged the South Korean side to accept the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

Bolivian Figure's Support

SK050913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--I join other Bolivian parliamentarians in hailing and fully supporting the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for North-South parliamentary talks, a new proposal for saving the nation, calling upon the parliaments and politicians and peoples of all countries of the world who love peace to positively support and express solidarity with this proposal for peace in Korea and her reunification, said Oscar Zamora Medinaceli, second vice-president of the Bolivian Senate.

In a statement he published on April 27 in support of the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, he stressed:

Peace on the Korean peninsula is closely linked with that in Asia and the rest of the world.

We demand that the South Korean National Assembly accept without delay the proposal of the DPRK for North-South parliamentary talks which reflects the desire of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people.

Yugoslavia Support

SK270350 Pyongyang, KCNA in English 0337 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Yugoslavia expressed support to the proposal of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for holding North-South parliamentary talks.

Answering the question of the KNCA correspondent in Belgrade on April 22, a spokesman of the Yugoslav Government declared:

The principled stand of Yugoslavia on the peaceful reunification of Korea is well known. Yugoslavia has always rendered active support to all the proposals of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country and its security. In this sense, we support and welcome the proposal advanced by the DPRK for holding North-South parliamentary talks.

Indian Journalists Federation

SK291030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--We consider that the South Korean authorities should immediately accept the sincere proposal for North-South parliamentary talks made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea out of desire to achieve the country's reunification at the earliest possible date, said K. Vikram Rao, president of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists, in his press statement issued in Pyongyang.

He further said:

Our Indian Federation of Working Journalists calls upon all the press circles and journalists of the world to support the reasonable and just proposal of the DPRK for holding North-South parliamentary talks and discussing measures to promote the country's reunification.

The United States has no right to bar Korea's reunification and lord it over South Korea.

It should stop its aggression and war provocation moves against the DPRK and withdraw forthwith its armaments including over one thousand pieces of nuclear weapons and its troops from South Korea.

House Speaker of Malta's Support

SK010952 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--Daniel Micallef, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Malta, manifested support to the DPRK proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

In a solidarity message to Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, he said: Malta fully supports the very valuable proposal made by the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to promote national reconciliation between North and South.

Foreign Groups' Support

SK031533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--A joint statement was published on April 24 by the Guyanese committee for supporting Korea's reunification, the Guyana-Korea Friendship Association, the Guyanese Agricultural and General Workers Union, the Guyana Labor Union, the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana, the Guyana General Workers Union and the Guyana Agricultural Workers Union and statements were issued by the Lebanese committee for supporting the reunification of Korea on April 25 and the Burundi committee for support to Korea's reunification on April 23 in support of the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for North-South parliamentary talks.

On April 18 a statement was published in joint name by 109 figures in Hattama Prefecture including Yuji Tadamatsu, chairman of the Saitama prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, and Masatada Takahashi, chairman of the Saitama Prefectural Council of Trade Unions.

The joint statement published in Guyana expressed full support and solidarity for the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for North-South parliamentary talks and sternly denounced the U.S. junket of Chon Tu-hwan the puppet as a treacherous mendicant tour for war, division and long-term office.

The statements of Lebanese and Burundi solidarity organizations and of Japanese figures urged the South Korean National Assembly to respond to the DPRK's proposal at an early date.

Burundi Figure's Support

SK040835 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] [Pyongyang, 4 May (KCMA)--The Burundi-Korean Friendship Association calls upon all the world people who love peace and freedom to express support to parliamentary talks between North and South of Korea for its opening,

says Jacques Hakizimana, chairman of the association, in a solidarity letter to the Korea-Burundi Friendship Association.

Earnestly hoped for the materialization of the proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, the letter states, the Burundi-Korea Friendship Association expresses the belief that the talks will have an inspiring influence on other talks for national reunification.

Colombian Figure's Support

SK041014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--Dagoberto Charry Rivas, vice-chairman of the 9th commission of the Senate of Colombia and chairman of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, saying that it is a most reasonable step toward opening a new phase for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

If the South Korean authorities truly want the reunification of Korea, he said, they must affirmatively respond to this just proposal.

Though the DPRK had put forward in the past various reasonable proposals for national reunification including a proposal for tripartite talks, the South Korean authorities had remained indifferent to them, he said.

Norway Communists Message

SK050858 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received a solidarity message dated April 24 from the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party, which supports the new proposal for North-South parliamentary talks put forward at the fourth session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The message says:

The Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party studied and discussed the letter sent by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the South Korean National Assembly.

We appreciate the April 9 letter as an important contribution to the work for removing the danger of war and easing the present strained situation in Korea.

We think that your country's new initiative is a significant one for creating an atmosphere of great national unity and holding North-South dialogue.

We consider that this proposal fully accords with the interests and desire of the Korean people to put an end to the long-drawn division and live a peaceful life.

The Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party considers that the question of adopting a nonaggression joint declaration should be discussed, above all, at the North-South parliamentary talks and this would be a constructive measure.

CSO: 4100/437

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MILITARY EXERCISES IN THE SOUTH

'Bat-85' Denounced

SK251040 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
22 Apr 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's waging of the so-called "Bat-85" war exercise against the North.

Under the situation in which youths, students, and the patriotic masses of all walks of life across the country are further fanning the flames of the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is waging a fanatical war exercise dubbed "Bat-85." It has been reported that participating in the "Bat-85" exercise are the Civil Defense Corps, the homeland reservists, the police, and the South Korean armed forces in Kangwon Province and, in particular, so-called mock armed spies carrying identification cards of the South Korean Army.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up the rackets of waging such a war drill against the North even before the aroma of powder from the "Team Spirit-85" South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise and the "Myolgong-85" war rehearsal has vanished. This is an intolerable criminal act and maneuver to soothe the rapidly growing anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiments and the fight-spirit by inciting the consciousness of North-South confrontation and by creating an atmosphere for war among our people.

As is know well, with traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States approaching, youths, students, and the patriotic masses of all walks of life throughout the country are further strengthening the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle more than ever before. On 19 April alone, some 20,000 students from 42 universities and colleges across the country held anti-U.S. and antigovernment rallies and staged demonstrations. In Seoul, some 7,500 students, the largest number this year, participated in rallies and demonstrations. On that day, students staged fierce demonstrations, shouting such slogans as "Let Us Inflict an Iron Hammer of Democracy on the Bulwark of the Dictator," "Let Us Overthrow Military Dictatorship," and "We Oppose Chon Tu-hwan's Visit to the United States."

On 19 April, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, cochairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, issued a statement demanding democratization on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising. The statement noted that, as long as violence, dictatorship, and corruption continue, the 19 April struggle against forces blocking the realization of freedom, justice, and reunification will not stop. This is a heavy blow to the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Under this situation, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is conducting another war drill against the North, clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This is aimed at pacifying the daily growing anti-U.S. and anti-government sentiments by creating a terror-stricken atmosphere among the people. This is also an act of throwing a wet blanket over the atmosphere for North-South dialogue by inciting the consciousness of North-South confrontation among our masses and by misleading public opinion at home and abroad.

The masses at home and abroad, unanimously hoping for the early realization of the North's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, are raising their voices, actively supporting this proposal and calling it the most just and reasonable measure.

At this very moment, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is waging the "Bat-85" military exercise. This is a criminal act of laying an artificial obstacle in the way of North-South talks and thwarting the daily growing aspirations of the people for reunification. This also shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's talks about dialogue or reunification is a downright lie and that it seeks not dialogue, but confrontation and not reunification, but war.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a way out of the crises of military adventurism. However, this cannot be a way to maintain its life.

Our people should not pardon the Chon Tu-hwan ring's war preparation maneuvers, but should continue to steadily fight against them.

Chon's Inspection of Military Units Condemned

SK250635 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
22 Apr 85

[Text] Chon Tu-hwan incited war fever yesterday by clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion while prowling about the South Korean field army headquarters, an air force combat wing, a navy coastal defense command, and a maritime police unit. Station commentator Yon Chong-won will present a commentary in connection with this:

[Begin recording] Yesterday, Chon Tu-hwan incited war fever by clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion while prowling about many military units.

The problem is why Chon Tu-hwan has been babbling about such remarks inciting war fever, while being on pins and needles. In a nutshell, such remarks by Chon Tu-hwan are an expression of that fact that he faces a crisis.

As everyone knows well, Chon Tu-hwan has faced a serious crisis in his power. The strong anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle against fascism and dictatorship and for democracy which is now being staged by our masses is driving the Chon Tu-hwan regime to its doom.

Our masses' struggle against dictatorship and for democracy, which has been further intensified since the 12th National Assembly election, has been developed into not only an anti-U.S. struggle for independence but also a struggle against Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States and against the U.S. pressure calling on our country to open its markets to U.S. products. Along with this, our workers' antigovernment struggle for their labor rights and for survival is being intensified with each passing day.

As a result of this, the situation today is reminiscent of the situation created at the time of the 26 October 1979 incident. Chon Tu-hwan is now desperately attempting to incite war fever by clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion in a bid to block the growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment among the masses.

This can be proven merely by the fact that, despite the North side's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks advanced to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to arrange a phase for national reconciliation and peaceful reunification between the North and the South, the Chon Tu-hwan regime is deceiving the people by staging the "Myolgong-85" military exercise and other war exercises while clamoring about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

The DJP's defeat in the 12th general election and the situation that developed afterward has further stepped up the crisis of the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The DJP's defeat in the 12th general election, the ruin of the pro-government opposition parties, and the advent of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] have shakened Chon Tu-hwan's ruling foundation. The New National Assembly has not been opened yet despite the fact that the term of the 11th National Assembly has already been terminated. The DJP is now desperately trying to open the 12th National Assembly before Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States. However, it has failed to open the new National Assembly because of the strong opposition of the NKDP, which is calling for manesty, reinstatement, and release of arrested personages as its preconditions for opening the new National Assembly. This means that the DJP, which is nothing but an organ supporting Chon Tu-hwan's dictatorial rule, will not be able to dominate the National Assembly any more, as it did in the past. This is also evidence proving that the Chon Tu-hwan regime is being destroyed.

Chon Tu-hwan's recent inspection of the military units is closely related to his plan to visit the United States. In other words, in South Korea in

the past, whenever the people's antigovernment struggle was intensified, and the regime consequently faced a serious crisis, a change of government was made without fail. Therefore, Chon Tu-hwan's recent inspection of the military units can be regarded as his making a display of power through such an inspection of the military units after feeling concern that a military coup d'etat would take place while he is in the United States.

At any rate, Chon Tu-hwan's recent inspection of the military units is definitely an expression of the fact that he faces a crisis. [End recording]

Military Exercise Condemned

SK031140 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
2 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary I will talk about the "Ttangbol [Ground-Wasp]-85" exercise staged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring.

On 2 May, a joint operation of the army, police, and homeland reservist force was launched in the city of Kwangju, while the crazy "Ttangbol-85" exercise has been conducted in all areas of South Cholla Province since 29 April.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring said that the purpose of this exercise is to guarantee security and protection in the areas around Kwangju in a so-called emergency, to prevent various kinds of facilities from being stricken by disasters, and to prepare for the nonexistent provocations from the North.

It is quite well known to the world that the surprise attack by the North, about which the Chon Tu-hwan ring babbles, as if it were a part of its prayers, is a hackneyed trick that it has employed to justify its maneuvers for a war of northward invasion and to dodge political crises whenever they cropped up.

In reality, the threat of southward invasion does not exist, nor will there be such a threat in the future. Only the threat of northward invasion, which is growing thanks to the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, exists in this land, not the threat of southward invasion. This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is strengthening war exercises for northward invasion, while babbling about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion. This is nothing but a maneuver to justify its war preparations under the pretext of the threat of southward invasion and to prevent the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle, which are expanding and surging across the country with each passing day before they grow too strong.

As is widely known, upon marking the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising, the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle by workers, youths, and students and the patriotic masses from all walks of life is expanding and surging with each passing day.

Calling for an increase in their wages, the workers at Taegu auto plant, who rose in a struggle to attain their rights to existence and freedom, bravely fought against the suppressive police. The members of the Christian Peasants Association exposed and denounced U.S. maneuvers to strengthen its colonial plunderings in South Korea at a rally held to denounce the U.S. demand that South Korea open its market to U.S. agricultural products.

Also, youths and students, their blood boiling, are now staging brave anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in league with the struggle of the workers and peasants. The patriotic students across the country, including Seoul and Pusan, staged brave anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggles after forming such organizations as National Federation of Students and meeting of the representatives of the National League of Students, shouting such slogans as "Down with military dictatorship" and "The United States should not force South Korea to open its market."

In particular, such anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle is rapidly expanding among the masses of all walks of life in the city of Kwangju on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring fears this before anything else. The "Ttangbol-85" exercise that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has staged in Kwangju is not for the protection of security in the areas around Kwangju, but one designed to submerge the areas around Kwangju in a sea of blood. It is not an exercise aimed at preventing various facilities from being stricken by disasters, but to destroy the residents' property and utensils.

It was the Chon Tu-hwan ring that brutally suppressed and slaughtered the Kwangju citizens at the order of the U.S. aggressors, and it was also Chon Tu-hwan and his murderous ring that have turned the city of Kwangju into a ruin of war and a sea of blood.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has once again staged a murderous war exercise in the areas around Kwangju under the pretext of protection of security and prevention of disaster. This is nothing but an expression of its intentions to brutally suppress, obliterate, and destroy a mass struggle in Kwangju, if it ever erupts again there in the future, as it did 5 years ago.

No matter what strategem it may employ, the Chon Tu-hwan ring will never be able to thwart the spirit of the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle by our masses which is growing with each passing day.

Instead of staging war exercise rackets for anticommunism and for the suppression of the people, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately step down from power as demanded unanimously by the masses at home and abroad.

CSO: 4110/152

SUCCESSION ISSUE, DPRK FOREIGN RELATIONS ANALYZED

Seoul TONGIL NONCHONG in Korean No 2, 1984 pp 191-206

[Article by Kim Hak-chun, professor of political science, Seoul National University: "North Korea's Current Domestic Politics (1983-84) and Foreign Relations: Its Present Situation and Prospect"]

[Text] 1) Preface

1. The Presentation of Issues and the Basic Characteristics of This Article

Following the official recognition by "the Sixth Congress of the KWP" [Korean Workers Party] of North Korea held in October 1980 of Kim Chong-il, son of Kim Il-song, general secretary of the "KWP" and "president" of "the DPRK", [Democratic People's Republic of Korea] as the real successor to Kim Il-song, quite a number of articles which analyzed the current conditions of North Korea's domestic politics and foreign relations in an attempt to find a directional prospect have been published. The points of arguments of those articles may be generally differentiated and summarized as follows:

First, the points have bearing on the stability and the future of the "Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il" "Hereditary Succession Establishment." Is the power transfer from Kim Il-song to Kim Chong-il going to take place smoothly? What about the reaction in North Korea and communist countries' attitude toward such a power transfer between father and son--the first ever to take place in the communist sphere and the second-to-be to the power transfer in Taiwan from Chiang Kai-shek, father, to Chiang Ching-ku, son, in the modern world, except for instances in a few monarchy states? In other words, when Kim Chong-il takes over the seat of power held by Kim Il-song, can Kim Chong-il afford to maintain his power? These are the questions commonly asked.

To this question, came the following two kinds of answers which contradict each other: One is an affirmative answer. According to this view which forms the majority, the political stability of the succession establishment is firm. The resistance among the political leaders, circles in North Korea to Kim Chong-il's power succession is almost non-existent; and the residents in North Korea who have undergone a thorough political indoctrination for a long time are not putting up any objection, as observed by advocates of this view. They also analyze that communist countries, too, are gradually

accepting Kim Chong-il as Kim Il-song's successor. The other is a negative answer. According to this view that forms the minority, one cannot in any sense take an optimistic view regarding the political future of the succession establishment. As shown in the case of the Soviet Union after the death of Stalin (Joseph Stalin) or the PRC after the death of Mao Zedong, communist states' court government, laden with plots, rather made the despot's successor powerless after the death of the despot. Such a precedent will be repeated in North Korea after the death of Kim Il-song, as observed by those who take this minority view. Furthermore, they observe that, in view of Korea's political tradition or political culture, bloodshed affairs associated with the succession of power have been rather a matter of course, therefore when Kim Il-song, who has been a reigning despot since August 1945 dies, there will be a great possibility of evolving an unexpected power struggle.

Second, the points have bearing on the direction of the political development that is held in store for the hereditary succession establishment of the father, Kim Il-song, and his son. To put it in more concrete terms, the question pertains to whether the establishment would, from now on take a course of "red," which gives priority to revolution and ideology, or whether it would take a course of "expert," which gives precedence to the reasonable and practical formula of administration and operation. To this question, too, came two kinds of answers that contradict each other. According to the views advocated by one kind of answer, North Korea would follow the course of "red" continuously from now on, too. Those who support this view well understand the fact that a stratum of technocrats who place emphasis on the "expert" found their way, particularly around the time when the "Sixth Congress" was held, in the power structure of North Korea considerably and that such a force as this would, from now on, continue to make headway. Nevertheless, they, pointing out that North Korea has built up the unitary establishment of Kim Il-song and the father-to-son hereditary succession establishment on the basis of the cult of personality, foresee that there would be no fundamental change in the precedence of the "red" over the "expert." Compared to the above view, the other one analyzes that North Korea would take a course of practicalism gradually even under Kim Chong-il's succession of power. They contend that, like the political development in the Soviet Union and the PRC, North Korea, too, has reached the stage of historical development at which it must adopt the course of practicalism and that such a course also conforms to the international trend and is profitable for the resolution of domestic problems.

Third, the points have bearing on the foreign relations and the relations with South Korea of the hereditary succession establishment of "Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il." This question especially relates to the above-cited second question. It pertains to the question: What stand would North Korea take toward not only the neighboring Soviet Union and the PRC but also some western countries; and what posture would it take toward South Korea? If North Korea still places emphasis on the revolutionary line, is it not going to be a policy that is out of tune with the PRC, which is attempting to effect modernization through cooperation with the West? In such a case, is it not going to take place that the Soviet Union--which has expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the so-called "tripartite cooperative

relations" which have consistently grown in Northeast Asia since the late 1970's between the United States, Japan, and the PRC, or with the so-called "tripartite security cooperation establishment" between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, which has been an object of discussion without regard to the realities of its establishment since 1980--will join hands with North Korea in an attempt to hold these movements in check? On the contrary, in case North Korea shifts to the pragmatic line, to what extent is North Korea's exchange with the United States and Japan going to be expanded? Meanwhile, how will North Korea approach South Korea? Is it going to continuously take the hard line of non-recognition and non-cooperation or is it going to follow the road of getting into step-by-step exchange and cooperation toward mutual recognition?

Answers to these questions also showed contradictions among them. Those scholars whose view it is that North Korea would follow a hard-line policy internationally foresee that North Korea would become closer in its relations with the Soviet Union, but that North Korea's relations with the United States and Japan would become tense. On the other hand, those scholars who are opposed to the view cited above foresee that North Korea would eventually come to pursue exchange and cooperation with the West in an attempt to resolve domestic and foreign problems; furthermore, [they foresee] that it would gradually follow closer the course of easing tension in relations with South Korea, and in the long run that it would go to the length of following in the direction toward mutual recognition.

During the four years after the "Sixth Party Congress," the domestic and foreign environment of North Korea took a considerable new look. To take a look, first, at a new trend in the inner part of it, the death or retirement of the so-called old revolutionary generation is conspicuous; and while the advancement of technocrats is continuing, Kim Chong-il's position as the successor is becoming firm. To turn an eye on the relations with the Soviet Union and the PRC, there were a number of visits of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il to the PRC and, also there were a number of visits of Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Communist Party of China advisory committee, and Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC, to North Korea. And, in May 1984, Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union. As for the relations with the south, there was the terrorism launched by North Korea against the top leaders of the ROK Government who visited Rangoon, Burma on one hand, and there was a peace offensive, such as the proposal for a "tripartite talk" between the United States, South Korea, and North Korea on the other.

Such a new situation as this makes observers of North Korea reexamine those old questions already asked four years ago. Do the domestic and foreign trends in North Korea mean that Kim Chong-il's power succession is getting firmer and firmer? Do they mean that North Korea would follow a hard line domestically and internationally? To ask a question after returning to the starting point, how can one evaluate the domestic politics and foreign relations of North Korea at this juncture when four years have elapsed since the "Sixth Party Congress"? And what is their prospect?

This article will try to answer these very questions. The author intends to show in this article the following points: (1) that the power succession from Kim Il-song to Kim Chong-il is smoothly being implemented without any hitch, and the hereditary succession establishment would effect political stability; (2) that North Korea would continually follow the "red" line of giving priority to ideology and revolution and would support the advancement of technocrats and the increase in relationality; (3) that although North Korea would attempt to hold in check the cooperative relationship between the United States, the PRC, and Japan and the security cooperation relations among the United States, Japan, and the ROK through its tie-up with the Soviet Union, it would not try to sacrifice its friendly relations with the PRC and would pursue the establishment of friendly relationships with the United States and Japan; and (4) that North Korea would keep up well-controlled tense relations with South Korea.

2) The Power Situation of the "Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il" Hereditary Succession Establishment

In this part, the author will deal with the following three issues: first, the process of consolidation of the power succession from Kim Il-song to Kim Chong-il followed during the period ranging from the "Sixth Congress" of the party held in 1980 to the present; second, the position that Kim Chong-il holds today in the power structure of North Korea; and third, the reaction in the domestic and international arenas to the "Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il" hereditary succession establishment.

1. The Process of Hereditary Succession of Power

As we all know well, Kim Chong-il, who had been known to the people in North Korea as "the party center"--a sort of code adopted by the government-operated mass media of North Korea--since the mid 1970's, was officially recognized as Kim Il-song's successor at the "Sixth Congress of the KWP" held from the 10th to 14th of October 1980. As announced at that time, Kim Chong-il got the fourth rank in the five-man Political Bureau of the KWP Central Committee, was promoted to the second rank in the 10-man Secretariat of the Central Committee, and was listed at the third rank in the 10-man Military Committee. Both Kim Il and O Chin-u, who got the second and third ranks respectively in the five-man Standing Committee of the Political Bureau in which Kim Chong-il remained in the fourth rank, were not included in the 10-man Secretariat; and O Chin-u got the second rank in the 10-man Military Committee, but Kim Il failed to get included in it. To summarize it, those who occupy the top level of the three major central organs of the KWP, which is the nucleus of the power structure of North Korea, include only Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il. Taking the old age of Kim Il and O Chin-u into consideration, the position in the party that Kim Chong-il, who is 42 years of age, took was undoubtedly that of a successor. Thus the long process of "the monarchic succession of government," which had been implemented with ups and downs since 1973, reached the summit.

Then why is it that North Korea has effected its hereditary succession establishment, submitting tamely to the criticism of the western world

against "the monarchic succession of government"? Professor Yi Chong-sik has already attempted to give an answer to this question. Therefore, the author will not repeat it but will simply try to introduce North Korea's explanation of the question.

According to North Korea's explanation, those deplorable events which took place respectively in the Soviet Union and the PRC after the death of Stalin and Mao Zedong should not be repeated after the death of Kim Il-song. In other words, the *chuche* ideology of Kim Il-song and the establishment based on that ideology must subsist without any revisions or changes; and, in order to make that happen, Kim Chong-il "who succeeds the lineage of *chuche*" of Kim Il-song must become Kim Il-song's successor. In line with such reasoning, the government-operated press media of North Korea carried articles of the following contents on the occasion of the 160th anniversary of "Engels" birth in November 1980: the articles evaluated "Engels" as "Marx's" successor, who was consistently loyal to Marx, and contended that "the First International" led by Marx was not disintegrated, because "Engels" thoroughly safeguarded Marxism and its purity after Marx died. However, the article analyzed that, after Engels died, "the Second International" turned into "a toy of opportunists" because there was no successor faithful to Marx and Engels. These articles even showed the intention of North Korea's government-operated press media of raising the status of the two Kims in the history of the international communist movement extremely by comparing Kim Il-song with Marx and Kim Chong-il with Engels.

Entering 1981, the praise of Kim Chong-il by the government-operated press media of North Korea became higher and higher. Those terms, such as "a *chidoja* or leader" (or *chidoryok* or leadership) or "a *yongdoja* or leader" (or *yongdoryok* or leadership), which had been used so far exclusively for Kim Il-song, now began to be used for Kim Chong-il. And "the endless joy of the Korean people" about their having two "leaders" simultaneously in "one generation" was expressed [by the press media operated by the North Korean government.] These events gave a strong impression that the work of making Kim Chong-il the successor has been completed except for the official appointment of Kim Chong-il [to the positions of] "the secretary-general of the KWP" and "the president of the state."

Entering 1982, Kim Chong-il's power was strengthened further and the personal cult of Kim Chong-il was promoted more actively. As for the strengthening of Kim Chong-il's power, on 5 April 1982, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and the Ministry of Social Safety of the Administrative Council--the Council is at the level of the Cabinet--were placed under the direct control of Kim Chong-il. And on 14 April, he was promoted to the third rank--putting aside O Chin-u who was at the second rank in the Military Committee and who was the minister of People's Armed Forces--at the 5-man Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee. In the light of the fact that the first rank of the 5-man Standing Committee of the Political Bureau is Kim Il-song, and Kim Il, who had not showed up at official functions for a long time because of his illness, was at the second rank, the raising of Kim Chong-il's status was Kim Il-song's staunch measure

designed in such a way that Kim Chong-il may take Kim Il-song's position when Kim Il-song dies or gets into an accident.

As for the promotion of the personal cult of Kim Chong-il, from May 1982 on, the government-operated press media of North Korea described Kim Chong-il as "an excellent philosopher and theorist and a distinguished organizer." The government-operated broadcast "the Central News Agency" used the term "the dear and beloved leader," which had exclusively been used for Kim Il-song so far, for Kim Chong-il on 19 and 20 May 1982. At the same time, the government-operated press media of North Korea carried theses of Kim Chong-il. In March, [the thesis entitled] "On the Concept of Chuche" was made public; in October, [the thesis entitled] "The leader's revolutionary outlook" was made public; and on 17 October, "the NODONG SINMUN" carried the thesis entitled "The KWP is a Revolutionary Party of Chuche which Succeeded the Traditions of 'T'kut, Tigut'" (T'ado-chegukchuui Tongmaeng or Down with the Imperialism Alliance--note by the author). In this thesis, which is "a thesis commemorating the 56th anniversary of the inauguration of the T'kut-Tigut"--the North Korean authorities assert that Kim Il-song established the T'kut-Tigut on 17 October 1926--, Kim Chong-il repeatedly contended that the root of the KWP is in the "T'kut-Tigut," and that he inherited the revolutionary spirit of Kim Il-song who founded the "T'kut-Tigut." Then he suggested in his thesis that the modern historical task of the Korean people which was symbolized by the inauguration of the "T'kut-Tigut" would be consummated eventually by himself. In sum, the government-operated press media of North Korea emphasized that Kim Chong-il set forth his own theory to develop further Kim Il-song's chuche ideology, and that Kim Chong-il's leadership is paralleled with that of Kim Il-song in terms of ideology.

As mentioned above, Kim Chong-il's power was further strengthened and the personality cult of Kim Chong-il was promoted further. Thus Kim Chong-il acted like an actual ruler of North Korea. He began to receive heads of state or high-ranking government leaders of foreign countries and their letters. He also began conducting on-the-spot guidances, which had so far been exclusively conducted by Kim Il-song. And, on the occasions of on-the-spot guidances, he was accompanied without fail by O Chin-u, Minister of the People's Armed Forces, Yi Chong-ok, Premier of the Administrative Council, (and his successor Kang Song-san), and Ho Tam, Foreign Minister, (and his successor Kim Yong-nam), and other high-ranking power authorities. And the government-operated press media of North Korea emphasized that his instructions given during the on-the-spot guidances must be followed "absolutely and unconditionally."

Entering 1983, indications were that Kim Chong-il's status as the successor was established more firmly. The personal cult of Kim Chong-il was promoted continuously: he was described as follows: "the dear leader who is working while refusing to sleep and to take a rest"; "an excellent man of thought and theorist who is thoroughly versed in the revolutionary thought of the great leader"; "the sagacious leader of the party and the people who is equipped with brilliant wisdom, unusual insight, and refined leadership competency"; and "the true leader of the people who has the loftiest virtue." On 3 May 1983, a thesis signed by Kim Chong-il and entitled "Let

Us March Ahead Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism," was made public. By means of this thesis, which was written to mark the 165th anniversary of the birth of Marx and the 100th anniversary of the death of Marx, Kim Chong-il "lifted the status of himself up to that of the founders of communism."

In the reorganization of key positions that took place during that year, Kim Chong-il greatly advanced the [status] of the forces close to him, it was evaluated. For example, Yang Hyong-sop was promoted to speaker of the Supreme People's Council, which is at the level of a national assembly. At "the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Congress," which was held during the period 15 to 17 June 1983, the personnel reorganization of the 10-man Secretariat of the Party Central Committee was approved; not only Yon Hyong-muk and Hwang Chang-yop, who were promoted to the fourth rank and sixth rank respectively but also most of the five newly appointed secretaries were those close to him, it was reported.

2. "Kim Chong-il's" Status in the Power Structure

The author [of this paper] reviewed in the above chapter the process in which Kim Chong-il's successor status was established firmly during the period 1980-1983. In this chapter, let us review Kim Chong-il's status in the power structure of North Korea as it stands today.

First, Kim Chong-il is the number 2 man both in name and in reality in all fields. Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il are still the only persons who hold membership in all of the three nucleus organizations of the KWP--the Standing Committee, the Secretariat, and the Military Committee of the Political Bureau. Furthermore, on 9 March 1984, when Kim Il, the number 2 rank person in the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, died, Kim Chong-il automatically became the number 2 rank person--he was at number 3 rank until then.

Second, Kim Chong-il is substantially in the position of "co-ruler" together with Kim Il-song. According to Mr Sin In-sop, Korean scholar of political science in the United States, who used the expression "co-rulers" for them for the first time, Kim Il-song is in the position of reigning rather than ruling, whereas Kim Chong-il is at the front of ruling. This is also indicated in the fact that the number of the on-the-spot guidances conducted by Kim Il-song has decreased, whereas those by Kim Chong-il have increased.

Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidances, which numbered 14 in 1979 and 9 in 1980, decreased to 8 in 1981, to 1 in 1982, and to 6 in 1983; whereas Kim Chong-il's guidances numbered 3 in 1982 to begin, 2 in 1982, and 3 in 1983, they numbered as much as 3 only in the month of April 1984. On the occasion of two state-sponsored funerals in 1984 (for Kim Il who died on 9 March and O Paek-ryong who died on 6 April), too, Kim Il-song who was at number 1 rank on the funeral committee did not attend, and Kim Chong-il who was at number 2 rank led the occasion.

Third, Kim Chong-il has secured mature age leading officials and technocrats around him. In recent [years] in North Korea, most of those old soldiers who

launched the anti-Japanese struggle in 1930's in Manchuria together with Kim Il-song were gone. In 1976, Ch'oe Yong-kon died of ailment, to begin with. In 1982, Ch'oe Hyon died; and in 1984, Kim Il and O Paek-ryong died. Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the state, who was not a member of the anti-Japanese partisan group but who was an old-age leader, died of ailment in 1983. Those members of the anti-Japanese partisan group who are still alive are Vice-President of the State Pak Song-ch'ol, and Vice-President of the State Im Ch'un-ch'u. They are simply remaining in symbolic positions. Meanwhile, as the anti-Japanese partisan group and old-age stratum withdraw, those in the mature-age stratum of 40's-50's are emerging in the power structure in a mass. They are not only thoroughly loyal to Kim Chong-il but also those technocrats--most of them who have considerable experience--in the fields of economy, administration, management, and international affairs.

Such an alternation of generations came forth also with the change of the premier of the Administrative Council that took place in January 1984. At the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Council which was held from 25 to 27 January 1984, Premier Yi Chong-ok was promoted to vice-president and was succeeded by First Vice Premier Kang Song-san, age 53, who was promoted. He is a cousin of Kim Il-song and a technocrat in the field of transportation and railways; his promotion to premier was surely a sign of an alternation of generations in the power structure of North Korea. Kim Yong-nam, in his late 40's, director of the International Department of the KWP, who was close to Kim Chong-il, became, around that time, foreign minister and concurrently vice-premier, replacing Ho Tam, who was far older than him.

An alternation of generations may cause conflicts between generations and thereby may work as a factor that causes uneasiness in the power structure. Taking this into consideration, perhaps, Kim Chong-il strengthened the Secretariat power, instead of the Political Bureau, and placed there "his men who are comparatively younger in age."

Fourth, the personal cult of Kim Chong-il has already reached the level of that of Kim Il-song: it has even exceeded that of Stalin or Mao Zedong which was enjoyed by either of them in the heyday of their success. Kim Chong-il is being described as an excellent man of thought and a philosopher who has founded a revolutionary theory governing the world; and in connection with such a description, his works have been translated into various languages of the Third World and various Western European languages, including English, French, and Spanish. According to a North Korean "Central Broadcast" dated 3 May 1984, newspapers of many countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America carried articles which praised "the greatness" of Kim Chong-il's work.

Meanwhile, literary publications in North Korea often carry poems, novels, essays, and songs which have the personal cult of Kim Chong-il as their subjects. An article which dealt with this fact reported as follows:

Propaganda organizations of North Korea reported that pamphlets, such as "The Eternal Sacred Torch" which is written in a narrative form and carries episodes of Kim Chong-il's childhood and youthhood, "Collection of Songs of

Comrad Kim Chong-il" which carries more than 60 personal cult songs, and "The People's Leader" which carries his major sayings and doings, were published and were being read by the people in North Korea and those brethren of "the Choch'ongnyon or General Association of Koreans in Japan." It has been reported recently that a collection of songs entitled "The Eternal Spring of Korea", in which more than 100 cult songs entitled "Comrade Kim Chong-il is a Sun of Guidance," and "We Respect the Dear Leader Comrade at the Risk of Our Lives," and "the Tales of the Childhood of Teacher Kim Chong-il, the Dear Leader," which is a juvenile storybook that described Kim Chong-il's childhood in biographical form, have been published, it is reported. (....) [as published]. On the occasion of the 42nd birthday of Kim Chong-il, which fell on 16 February, the February issue of CHOSON YESUL [KOREAN ART] carried a poem which says: "Ah, the eternal sunshine of February/The brighter and brighter sunlight shines the world/In the jungles of sacred mountain Paektu of revolution/The greatest man was born ..."--this poem fully indicates how far "the personal cult" was promoted. "Comrade Kim Chong-il, the Star of Guidance" which was carried by the April issue of the CHOSON MUNHAK [Korean literature] went so far as saying: "Oh, Mt Paektu, Mt Paektu/A sacred mountain Paektu/Your profile is sublime/In your majestic bosom/For the cause of brilliant future of communism/A star of guidance rose/Oh, Comrade Kim Chong-il, his star/The man embraced by the revolutionary spirit of Paektu/ ... "--in abominable words.

Fifth, Kim Chong-il decisively helped his own emergence as the successor; and he still holds the command of the so-called "Three Revolution Movement" in the fields of ideology, technology, and culture, which is a major foundation of his power today. On 14 April 1982, Kim Il-song declared that "the Three Revolutions" are a new fundamental method by which the process of transformation from socialism into communism in North Korea would be consummated; and he even added: "Communism is the people's power to which the Three Revolutions are added." Then, after that, the KWP took an official stand that the Three Revolutions are a locomotive of "a continued revolution" which would be carried out by the Kim Chong-il generation, a generation which would succeed "the Three Revolutions." Kim Chong-il firmly holds such "Three Revolutions" which are regarded as gravely important.

3. Reactions to Hereditary Succession Establishment

Then, how are the internal and international reactions to the Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il hereditary succession establishment? Let us review here answers to this question.

An assumption that should be set before attempting to answer this question is the fact that our knowledge about this question is very limited. Furthermore, our information about the reaction of the people of North Korea or the movement within the power stratum of North Korea is very sketchy. Dr. Brandt (Vincent Brandt), an anthropologist of the United States, deplored that "true knowledge about trends within North Korea is very little, and so only conjectures have flourished." The "conjectures" of the author [of this paper], too, are not an exception.

First of all, let us review the trends within North Korea. It seems that when the "Sixth Party Congress" virtually recognized Kim Chong-il as Kim Il-song's official successor in January 1980, those forces which were opposed to or not cooperative with the designation of Kim Chong-il as the successor had already been eliminated. In other words, because Kim Il-song thought that the situation was such that there would or could be no significant resistance or complaints, he opened the "Sixth Party Congress" with self-confidence and let Kim Chong-il be recognized as the successor officially, it seems.

However, there are signs that complaints against the hereditary succession of Kim Chong-il or passive opposition to it still exists. Even today, Kim Chong-il does not have a position in the government which corresponds to his position in the party. A fact that once drew our attention from such a viewpoint as this is that he was not elected vice-president of the state--contrary to expectation--at the Seventh Supreme People's Council, which was convened on 5 April 1982. In terms of this fact, North Korea observers in Seoul even went so far as saying that Kim Chong-il's status had changed. Such an observation was a hasty one, needless to say. Nevertheless, a small question as to whether or not he has secured a power base in the government organization still remains. The LE MONDE correspondent in Beijing, who has been in Pyongyang recently, reported: "The fight for holding the command of the Political Defense Department, which is a political police that has become a state within a state, is still going on, it seems. The most insecure field is the Political Defense Department, which is an information agency. For a two-year period after Kim Pyong-ha, who was noted as 'a nasty personage even nastier than Beria,' personnel shifts continued in this field." This report poses a question: Is there still not a limit to Kim Chong-il's influence over the information organization? Such a question as this may be solved, needless to say, through the appointment of Chon Mun-sop, the top responsible guard of Kim Il-song, as chairman of the State Inspection Committee, who is to deal with the ideology and violations of law and order of employees of government organizations. According to a report of the NAEOE PRESS of Seoul dated 21 July 1984, the promotion of Chon Mun-sop, a member of the political committee of the party, to chairman of the State Inspection Committee indicates that the foundation for Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession has become more solid.

Material that cannot be treated lightly in the work of guessing the reactions within North Korea against Kim Chong-il's hereditary power succession is analyses by the West side that the force which had complaints against Kim Chong-il's hereditary power succession seemed to have been "purged." For example, a quarterly being published in London, contending that there were "purges" of "more than 1,000 opponents" during the period ranging from January through April 1983, estimated the purge as the largest in terms of scale since the elimination by Kim Il-song of the pro-U.S.S.R. group and the pro-PRC group in 1956. If this information is true, it suggests the possibility that resistance or complaints against Kim Chong-il's hereditary power succession may still exist despite the purge of the anti-"Kim Chong-il" forces.

A West Germany quarterly introduced a situation which suggests a secret strife within the power structure of North Korea. According to this report, at the fifth convention of the "Korean Democratic Women's League" held on 27 June 1983, Chairman Kim Song-ae omitted altogether in her speech not only mention of Kim Chong-il's name itself but also of "the party center," which signifies Kim Chong-il. As we all know, Kim Song-ae is the present wife of Kim Il-song and the stepmother of Kim Chong-il; she is far from favoring the work of idolization of Kim Chong-suk, the real mother of Kim Chong-il, which became active after the official recognition of Kim Chong-il as the successor. The fact that Kim Song-ae, as such, omitted the expression of respect to Kim Chong-il, which is required without exception both in the case of the people of North Korea and in the case of foreign visitors, is indicative of a secret strife within the family clan system of Kim Il-song.

Then, how are the reactions of the Soviet Union and the PRC to Kim Chong-il's hereditary succession of power? In the case of the Soviet Union, comments on this issue, whether they are direct or indirect, have been avoided entirely. Therefore, the author has failed to find any mention of this issue, from which the Soviet Union's stand on this issue could be found, in [the publications or activities of] the government-operated press media of the Soviet Union. However, according to reports of the correspondents of the West who had contacts with the western diplomats in Moscow, it is certain that the Soviet Union feels very ill at ease about Kim Chong-il's hereditary power succession. Those diplomats and scholars of the Soviet Union with whom the author has had contacts in the United States or Japan, too, admitted that North Korea's succession establishment is incompatible with Marxism-Leninism. Needless to say, there is material from which the Soviet Union's recognition of Kim Chong-il's power succession at the official level may be read. Remarks made by G.A. Drinlin, the Soviet Union's ambassador in Pyongyang, represent such material. In November 1981, he said: "We are well aware of the fact that Comrade Kim Chong-il is giving direct and concrete guidances regarding the work of land reclamation." However, it is crystal clear that the Soviet Union regards North Korea's hereditary power succession establishment as undersirable in that it regards Kim Il-song's "chuche theory" as a "heresy" against Marxism-Leninism, and the government-operated press media of the Soviet Union has never even mentioned the theory at all.

The PRC's stand is different from that of the Soviet Union. The PRC first expressed opposition to Kim Chong-il's power succession. For example, the HONGQI or "Red Flag", a theoretical organ of the CPC carried an article when only a few weeks had elapsed since Kim Chong-il's hereditary power succession was officially recognized: the article indirectly denounced Kim Chong-il's hereditary power succession as an entity--an excessive concentration of power in one individual--incompatible with the ideas of communism. Deng Xiaoping, then vice-chairman of the CPC, [Communist Party of China] in his interview held at the time with Fallaci (Oriana Fallaci), an Italian woman reporter, denounced North Korea's hereditary succession establishment as "feudalistic." However, after 1981, the leaders, circles in the PRC expressed in their behavior and remarks a stand that could be interpreted as the recognition of Kim Chong-il as Kim Il-song's successor. The first [of that kind of behavior

and remark] shown outwardly was the remarks of Hu Yaobang, secretary general, made on the occasion of welcoming the North Korean delegation which visited Beijing in November 1981. There he said: "Let us have a toast for a long life and health of President Kim Il-song and the energetic activities of Comrade Kim Chong-il." After this, too, similar remarks came from leaders of the PRC. Then, at last, in June 1983, the PRC invited Kim Chong-il [to visit the PRC] and recognized Kim Chong-il's status as Kim Il-song's successor. Kim Chong-il's visit to the PRC, which lasted for 11 days from 2 to 12 June, was made public as late as in July. It seems that Kim Chong-il received in Beijing official recognition of himself as Kim Il-song's successor from Chairman Deng Xiaoping and Secretary General Hu Yaobang of the Advisory Committee of the Central Committee of the CPC.

On the basis of the information cited above, one can say that the hereditary succession establishment of "Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il" has been politically stabilized. In such a context, the following view of Dr. Kang In-tok is accurate: "In view of major trends of North Korea's politics during the past two or three years, it seems that Kim Chong-il may overcome some challenges that might come forth after the death of Kim Il-song and that Kim Chong-il's control over the Labor Party is firm." Specialists on North Korea in Japan also admit the stability of the "Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il" hereditary succession establishment.

This author, too, has such a view; but he wishes to emphasize that there are some points that should be reviewed in great depth. First, as pointed out by Professor Scalapino (Robert A. Scalapino) already, the hereditary power succession from Kim Il-song to Kim Chong-il is a jump over the generations in their 60's and 50's; therefore, the complaints from these two generations would be great; and such complaints have factors that might, depending on circumstances, weaken the power base of Kim Chong-il. Namely, one must continuously pay attention to the latent possibility that a power struggle among sects within the leading political circles might come to the surface.

Second, one should review the possibility that the loyalty of the populace of North Korea toward Kim Il-song and, in particular, toward Kim Chong-il may undergo considerable change. Most of today's specialists on North Korea say that the populace of North Korea accepts the "Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il" hereditary succession establishment because of the indoctrination or political education which was given by the North Korean authorities for a long period of time. However, as pointed out by Dr. Brandt, still remaining widely is the possibility of complaints among the populace of North Korea coming to the surface after the death of Kim Il-song.

The field which we have to observe carefully in connection with this issue is North Korea's economy. As pointed out commonly by many specialists, North Korea's current "Second 7-Year Plan" (1978-1984) is losing its footing in a number of fields. For example, a British quarterly, which has analyzed comments or reviews of the government-operated press media of North Korea on North Korea's economy, explains that the North Korean authorities themselves frankly admitted the "stagnation" in their current economic plan. According to this quarterly, the North Korean authorities attribute "the poor progress" in the 7-Year Economic Plan to "the ideological backwardness of workers":

they say that the cadres in the economic fields must awaken workers more and more ideologically, and that workers, too, must exert more and more efforts not for the cause of money or material incentives but with their voluntary revolutionary spirit. [The quarterly then says that] when the North Korean authorities further strengthen ideological control over the populace of North Korea and continue to ask them to lead a thrifty life, their complaints against Kim Chong-il's succession establishment will accumulate and, consequently, the feeling of loyalty of the North Korean populace may undergo considerable change.

Third, there is a possibility that some factors of dissatisfaction may be remaining in military circles. A source well-informed on North Korea in Seoul reported that a considerable number of high-ranking generals who had opposed Kim Chong-il's hereditary power succession were purged. There is no way for the author to verify such a report's being true or false. However, as pointed out in the article of the Beijing correspondent of LE MONDE cited above, "when the responsible person of the regime changes and a new leadership establishment comes in, in other words, when an alternation of generations comes, there is still no certainty, it is crystal clear, what would be the view and actions to be taken by the quarters of the military circles in dealing with the situation. Some specialists on North Korea in Seoul and Tokyo also foresee a possibility that when Kim Il-song dies in the near future, there may come a military coup d'etat, and a group leadership establishment led by the military circles may emerge. However, the author does not think that such a scenario would evolve. But one can hardly eliminate the possibility that an oligarchic coalition may emerge among the leaders of the three arenas, the party, government, and military circles.

An issue that may be worthy of being dealt with on a certain occasion in connection with this problem is the question whether the Soviet Union would intervene in the internal politics of North Korea to a certain extent at the time of certain political instability that might come after the death of Kim Il-song. The Soviet Union would certainly try to render positive assistance to help the pro-Soviet force grow. There is a possibility, depending on circumstances, for the Soviet Union to attempt to establish even a pro-Soviet regime which it can trust, too.

3) The Direction of Political Development of the "Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il" Hereditary Succession Establishment

In the preceding chapter, the author reviewed primarily the power situation of the "Kim Il-song-Kim Chong-il" hereditary succession establishment. In this chapter, he will review the direction of political development of that succession establishment primarily in terms of the concepts of the "red" and the "expert"--two confronting concepts.

Kim Il-song has emphasized, and is emphasizing even today, the importance of "revolution" [red]. He insists that revolution must be continued even after the complete control of power is achieved by the communists. According to Kim Il-song, in those countries which have not experienced the industrial revolution and capitalism, and in those countries which were once colonies

or semi-colonies, socialist construction takes a far longer period than in other countries. As for North Korea, revolution must be continued even after socialist construction is completed; as for the whole Korean peninsula, revolution cannot be slowed down even a bit until socialism scores victory all over the north and the south, Kim Il-song insists. However, the process of socialist construction itself and the attainment of the objective called socialist construction spontaneously bring up anti-revolutionary forces. Namely, a bureaucratic organization which makes great account of efficiency and professionalism grows up, and the political leadership comes to be in the hands of the administrative, managerial, and technological elites. For examples in the case of the Soviet Union and the PRC, when such a trend is not restrained by the ideological elites, those administrative, managerial, and technological elites come to control all political situations; and the party comes to go on the road of revisionism. In order to prevent the evolution of such a situation, Kim Il-song made Kim Chong-il, who would be thoroughly loyal to his revolutionary ideology, his own successor.

However, the fact to which one must pay attention in the process in which Kim Chong-il emerged as a power holder is that those younger administrative, managerial, and technological elites--some of them have the experience of contacts with the outside world--have emerged into the upper stratum of the power structure of North Korea. For example, the Central Committee of the "Sixth Party Congress" held in October 1980 was made up of a considerable number of technocrat-type elites; and the strong 9-man Secretariat of the party which was led by Kim Chong-il was under the command of those technocrats in their 50's who had either studied abroad or who were equipped with a high level of education and who had experience in traveling abroad. In particular, the development of North Korea's economy in the 1980's requires technocrats capable of operating industries, economy, and the party organization. According to an analysis by Mr Kim Nam-sik of those 40 representatives who took part in the discussion at the "Sixth Party Congress," all of those 40 representatives were party officials or technocrats; and none of them belonged to the so-called revolutionary generation. This represents a sure sign that indicates the withdrawal of the revolutionary generation from the front line of the party operation. Also in the reorganization of key positions, which took place at the end of January 1984, in the Administrative Council of North Korea, "pragmatists" emerged, as analyzed by some specialists on North Korea.

However, as contended by Professor Scalapino, as long as Kim Il-song remains alive, the role of ideology is not likely to decline, as it did in the Soviet Union after Stalin's death and in the PRC after Mao Zedong's death. It is certain that the role of technocrats in various fields of the power structure of North Korea will increase. Nevertheless, the control of the "Red" over the "expert" will continue in the future foreseeable by us. Professor Pak Han-sik, who visited North Korea in July 1981, too, showed us a similar observation. He asserted that North Korea had reached a stage at which it would have to introduce advanced industrial and scientific technology, that it would introduce such a technology, but that it is not likely that North Korea would weaken its ideological control. Kim Chong-il himself is exerting his best efforts to safeguard Kim Il-song's policy of giving priority to

revolution in accordance with Kim Il-song's will. A careful analysis of reports by the government-operated press media of North Korea is indicative of that fact that Kim Chong-il is behaving as an out-and-out safeguard of the chuche thought and revolutionary ideology of Kim Il-song.

However, the policy of giving priority to revolution, and even worse than that, the idolization of Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il as means to rationalize that [revolution] goes against the current of the times. In the cases of the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and the PRC, the communist nations today are pursuing social multi-dimensionalism and the process of rational decision making. Today, even communist societies have become complicated; thus not only their successors but also the charismatic leaders themselves are finding it more and more difficult to continue implementing revolution. It is reasonable that Professor Yi Chong-sik estimated that after Kim Chong-il succeeds Kim Il-song's power, North Korea will not undergo sudden changes, but that changes will become unavoidable in the long run.

Professor Yi Man-u, too, has read [the situation in such a way] that revisionism is unavoidable after Kim Il-song's death, no matter who may take the reins. Regardless of whether the successor is Kim Chong-il or any other leader, the new leader would have to distinguish himself from Kim Il-song, Professor Yi observed.

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CSO: 4107/104

21 May 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON THE SO CHUN-SIK CASE

So Brothers Release Demanded

SK250810 Pyongyang KNCA in English 0758 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet clique should withdraw the illegal "custody and protection for public security", declare So Chun-sik and So Song not guilty and release them without delay, demands NODONG SINMUN Thursday in its article today.

Denouncing the military fascist junta's recent dismissal of an appeal of So Chun-sik, a Japan-born Korean student imprisoned in South Korea, for the nullification of the extension of his detention by the measure of "custody and protection", the signed article says:

It is quite natural for So Chun-sik to demand again the hangment to withdraw the illegal extension of his detention, never giving up his creed and principle despite their brutal persecution.

So Chun-sik and his brother So Song are not criminals at all. There is no ground for them to be jailed.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, however, following the defunct dictator, extended the prison term of So Chun-sik three times, in 1980, 1982 and 1984, and decided to lengthen it again, turning down his just demand, far from releasing him.. This is an ignorant fascist outrage, which shows that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan is the same clan with the "Yusin" dictator and a vicious fascist hooligan under the mask of "democracy."

In the repeated extension of So Chun-sik's prison term on the charge of his "refusal to be converted" the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique seek to leave him wither away in prison and bury in the dark forever the truth of their crimes in brutally torturing him and faking up the "case".

Call for Immediate Release

SK290910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today, hitting at the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta's recent dismissal of a suit of So Chun-sik, a

Japan-born Korean student imprisoned in South Korea, for the nullification of the extension of his detention, says in an article headlined "High-handed Violence of Dictator":

The fascist junta schemes to keep So Chun-sik under detention because it fears that the truth of the groundless prison terms and brutal tortures imposed upon him and his brother will be known to the whole world and voices of people at home and abroad will be further lifted up against the fascist clique with this as an occasion.

The barbarous tortures inflicted upon So brothers defied human imagination.

So Chun-sik and his brother So Song stubbornly fought, upholding their creed and principle despite the brutal suppression and persecution by the fascist clique. It is only too natural for them to have fought in defense of human dignity and conscience.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta, following in the footsteps of the defunct dictator, has forced "ideological conversion" upon So Chun-sik, extended again his prison term and dismissed his just demand. This shows how shameless and brazenfaced human butchers the South Korean fascists are and how much they are fearful of the disclosure of their criminal dictatorial policy.

With nothing can the Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta force So Chun-sik to give in and conceal its criminal, illegal suppression imposed upon him.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist junta must recognize all its crimes against So Chun-sik and his brother So Song, apologize to the whole nation and humanity and unconditionally release them without delay.

CSO: 4100/437

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA NOTES 'SUPPRESSION' OF PRESS IN SOUTH

SK060355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta made a "wholesale search" of eight publishing houses, bookstores, printing and reprinting houses on May 3 for the reason that they published and distributed books and printed material calling for democracy against fascism, according to a radio report from Seoul.

On May 1 and 2 the fascist junta confiscated more than 1,000 books on the working class movement and student movement at bookstores around Seoul University and on May 3 searched these bookstores and took away a large number of books on ideology including the book "working conditions and labor movement."

Among the books and printed material that the fascist junta takes as objects of confiscation are 50 kinds of booklets including "declaration of democracy, nation and masses" and 46 kinds of printed material.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is resorting to the suppression of the press in an attempt to prevent the awakening of students and workers and put down their fighting spirit against U.S. imperialism and fascism. But the [word indistinct] suppression by the fear-stricken only further provokes resentment among broad segments of people and various circles.

CSO: 4100/437

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

JPRS-KAR-85-035
21 May 1985 ,

DAILY SAYS 'MYOLGONG 85' AGAINST DIALOGUE

SK260447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Apr (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON Friday comments on the scheme of the South Korean puppet clique to stage another round of the "Myolgong (destroy communism) 85" war exercise with outcries over someone's "surprise attack."

It brands this as an unpardonable act spoiling the atmosphere of dialogue and a grave threat to the country's peace and the cause of its peaceful reunification.

Drawing attention to the fact that this sabre-rattling was signalled by traitor Chon Tu-hwan's call at the military academies and commands of three services and "reserve" units of the puppet army, where he whipped up the spirit of confrontation and war fever for invading the North, the author of the commentary says:

The anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy have rapidly expanded among the South Korean people around the 25th anniversary of the April 19 popular uprising and the 5th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

The puppets intend to crush the South Korean people's daily growing anti-fascist struggle for democracy and tide over the crisis of their tottering rule by creating a terror-ridden atmosphere with a reckless war racket.

In their war racket, they also seek to foster hostile feelings and spirit of confrontation against the North among the South Korean people who support the proposal of North-South parliamentary talks, our new peace proposal, and hope for its realization.

Anti-communist confrontation and war racket cannot be a means of prolonging the days of the South Korean puppets.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHON'S LAW DAY ADDRESS--Chon Tu-hwan, in his so-called address read by No Sin-yong, acting prime minister, at the 22d Law Day ceremony held at the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul yesterday morning, raved that the disregard and violation of law cannot be tolerated. He babbled about law-abiding life. This means that he would rule over people with fascist evil laws, and would suppress them by guns and swords if they are disobedient. It is a trickery and a mockery of the people that Chon Tu-hwan, a fascist element, raves as if the current laws have all been established through the consensus of the people. All the current laws are fascist evil laws which the Chon Tu-hwan ring has enacted with guns and swords in order to sustain its fascist regime. This is precisely the reason why our people are struggling for the rescission of the fascist evil laws, and democratic freedom and rights. This cannot be allowed. Chon Tu-hwan must rescind all fascist laws, and step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 May 85 SK]

NKDP CALL FOR JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE--The New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], in its statement released on 1 May, Law Day, called for the independence of the judicial branch. In a statement, the NKDP said that laws should be obeyed when and because they agree with the conscience of people and with the conditions of the society, not because they are feared by people. It said that the independence of the judicial branch is essential to this end. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 2 May 85 SK]

UNIFICATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--Hyon Song-chong, professor at Hailym College, was elected chairman of the Central Committee for National Unification of Korea in a general meeting yesterday, at Pando Youth Hostel in Seoul. Attending the meeting were 120 central guidance members and representatives of local chapters of the CCNUK, a semi-official organization working to increase public awareness of the task of national unification. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 85 p 8 SK]

NORTH VESSEL CALL AT OSAKA--Tokyo (YONHAP)--An 8,314-ton North Korean vessel named Samjiyon-ho, which has been operating on North Korea-Japan line, regularly dropping in Nigata port, visited Osaka Monday for the first time. The North Korean ship, which has visited Nigata port more than 80 times since 1979, reportedly has transported to North Korea about 20,000 Korean residents of Japan affiliated with Chongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' organization in Japan. The ship has docked in Osaka on the pretext of conveying Koreans living in Osaka, Nagoya and Kyodo who want to visit North Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

TANZANIA DEMANDS OLYMPIC VENUE CHANGE--Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--Raphael Kubaga, chairman of the Tanzanian Olympic Committee, issued a talk on April 13 rejecting the Seoul Olympic Games. He said: The world public is indignant at the designation of Seoul as the venue of the 1988 Olympic Games. As is known, South Korea is a colony of the United States. Large quantities of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea and war exercises are staged without interruption there. Such socio-political atmosphere of South Korea makes it impossible to guarantee the safety of sportsmen from many countries, we think. In hosting the Olympiad in Seoul the South Korean puppets seek the political purpose of creating "two Koreas" and making South Korea appear as an "independent state". We strongly demand that the venue of the Olympiad be shifted to another place from Seoul for the strengthening and development of the international Olympic movement. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 5 May 85 SK]

NORTH PHONE . MESSAGE ON TALKS--Yesterday afternoon, Kim Pong-chu, secretary general of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea, sent a telephone notice to Yi Chin-u, secretary general of the South Korean National Assembly, urging that North-South parliamentary talks be opened. In the telephone notice, the North Korean side said that it is still waiting for the early realization of its proposal for North-South parliamentary talks, indicating that South Korea has sent no reply to the proposal. [Text] [Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 1 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/438

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING

Status of Kim Tae-chung

SK160122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 apr 85 p 1

[Text] Floor leaders of the Democratic Justice Party and the NEW Korea Democratic Party will meet today to continue efforts to resolve pending political issues.

Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the major opposition NKDP, told reporters yesterday he expected that his meeting with DJP counterpart Yi Chong-chan would lead to a breakthrough in the impasse over the future legal status of Kim Tae-chung and the proposed release of the so-called prisoners of conscience.

"I think the scheduled meeting will progress well," Kim said after attending a meeting of key NKDP officials in the morning. Kim thus indicated that both parties are nearing a compromise settlement of the two sticky issues.

Should the meeting fail, however, Kim said his party would then study steps it might take.

If the floor leaders' meeting goes well, as Rep Kim predicted, the newly elected National Assembly may be convened late this week.

Concerning the prisoners of conscience issue, Kim said the NKDP will not push for the release of those who are still in the process of trial. But he reaffirmed that his party is seeking a political solution to the issue.

The ruling party disclosed last week that the number of persons whose freedom the NKDP is demanding totals 115, with 45 others having been already released.

No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling DJP, indicated Friday that some of the so-called political prisoners would be released soon. But he said late he had been misquoted in the newspapers.

NKDP floor leader Kim said that the government and its party should take step to have Kim Tae-chung and some other former public figures regain their full political rights as early as possible.

Kim Tae-chung called Kim Tong-yong to his house recently and told him that he did not want to see his future legal status become a roadblock to the convening of the new National Assembly according to political sources. Kim Tae-chung, nonetheless, insisted that others, including Kim Sang-hyon who is one of his close associates, be granted full civil rights as early as possible.

Rep Yi Chong-chan of the government party said the assembly should be called into session as early as possible to send a reply to the recent North Korean proposal that parliamentarians of South and North Korea hold talks to discuss ways of easing tensions on the Korean peninsula.

He said he did not detect any sign that the NDKP has revised its stand on the two pending political problems.

Chong Si-chae, senior deputy floor leader of the ruling party, said his party's stand on the Kim Tae-chung question remains unchanged in that Kim should first try to create an atmosphere conducive to granting him a special amnesty.

Convening of National Assembly

SK181000 Seoul YONHAP in English 0929 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea's National Assembly will probably not convene until May as the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) made it clear Thursday that they have no intention of showing flexibility concerning pending political issues.

In the wake of a rupture Wednesday in month-long negotiations for an early opening of the single-house parliament, the two parties Thursday held separate meetings of their key officials. Both parties, however, reconfirmed their standing positions toward the projected release of "political prisoners" and amnesty and restoration of civil rights for dissident leader Kim Tae-chung, leaving no room for further negotiations.

In their third "formal contact" Wednesday, floor leaders of both parties failed to iron out differences concerning the two issues. In separate press conferences following a six-hour-long meeting, both Yi Chong-chan of the DJP and Kim Tong-yong of the NKDP declared that their negotiations had ruptured.

Moreover, President Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to the United States, April 24 until 29, is expected to delay the opening of the National Assembly until May, unless the two parties produce a dramatic agreement in a day or two.

In a meeting of its key functionaries presided over by chairman No Tae-u, the DJP reconfirmed the party's primary position that the two political issues cannot be preconditions for the opening of the National Assembly.

The DJP positions also confirmed by the meeting were that the party will not expedite an early opening of the assembly, and will discuss all the political issues in the National Assembly.

Also attending the party meeting were floor leader Yi Chong-chan and his deputies.

The DJP holds the position of not unilaterally calling for the opening of the National Assembly, despite such a call by some of the party officials, Yi said.

Prior to the official DJP meeting, Yi said, "We will wait as long as possible without being confined by a date for the opening of the National Assembly."

He ruled out the possibility of making further concession by saying, "There is no problem in delaying the opening (of the National Assembly) until May, because no agreements are expected to be reached in the negotiations, as long as the opposition does not change its position."

The NDKP also held its meeting of key officials, under the chairmanship of its president, Yi Mun-u, to discuss the party's future course of action following the rupture Wednesday at the meeting of the floor leaders with the DJP.

The opposition party leaders decided to hold a political affairs committee meeting on Friday and a party lawmakers meeting on Saturday to coordinate party policy.

Floor leader Kim said, "The ruling party seemed to be prepared to selectively respond to our demand for the release of 114 'prisoners of conscience,' but rejected our compromise proposal to jointly introduce and adopt a motion recommending a special amnesty for Kim Tae-chung after the National Assembly opens."

Cho Yon-ha, the NKDP's senior vice president, said that the NKDP cannot make any further concessions, indicating little possibility for the adoption of a flexible policy in the next two days.

The two parties notified each other of their positions on the same day through their senior vice presidents.

The NKDP is demanding the release of all the political prisoners it has designated, while the DJP insists on the release of "some of the political prisoners."

The DJP has opposed the NKDP's demand for the granting of amnesty and the restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung before the opening of the National Assembly. In response, the NDKP produced a compromise suggestion to introduce and to adopt a joint motion recommending a special amnesty for Kim Tae-chung in a plenary session after the National Assembly opens. The measure was flatly rejected by the DJP, however.

Schism Over Kim Tae-chung Delays Opening

SK190049 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] Desperate efforts of the ruling and opposition parties to break through a political deadlock turned out futile Wednesday as they were unable to narrow differences over two knotty issues of releasing so-called "conscientious prisoners" and granting an amnesty to Kim Tae-chung.

The feud between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party shows signs of continuing for the time being, blocking the opening of the new National Assembly.

The drifting of new 12th-term National Assembly, which already began its legal term on April 11, is now feared to go on until early May.

The bipartisan confrontation mainly stems from the gap between the two parties in their basic views of the current political order.

The fundamental schism surfaced in the course of handling the issue of Kim Tae-chung's amnesty. He was originally sentenced to death, convicted of sedition with regard to the bloody Kwangju incident in 1980, though the sentence was commuted to 20 years in jail, which subsequently became a stay of execution.

In the ruptured talks Wednesday between floor leaders of the two parties, NDP's Kim Tong-yong totally denied sedition charges against Kim Tae-chung by saying, "What is evident is that Kim had nothing to do with the (incident that took place immediately after martial-law was proclaimed on May 17, 1981, disbanding the then National Assembly)."

On the basis of this view, NDP's Kim claimed, "Therefore, Kim Tae-chung should be returned to the original status he had before the May 17 martial law."

To this claim, Rep Yi Chong-chan of the DJP said yesterday, "There is no need for us to have a legal debate (with the NDP) about Kim's case. His conviction is a result of a trial based on valid laws."

"His case should be handled from the viewpoint of granting him a special grace on the basis of his 'repentance' of his crime," he insisted.

The consistent strategy of the ruling party is that "everything, including Kim's affair, should be brought into the parliament, which should open unconditionally.

In the couser of having sought a compromise on the question, the NDP got tougher in demanding the amnesty for Kim.

Such a stance was largely attributable to the hawkish attitude of Kim and his followers (called the Tonggyo-dong faction), who however showed an outwardly soft posture.

In addition, floor leader Kim belonging to the faction led by Kim Yong-sam has a "psychological burden" that he ought to solve the issue in any form through not to get the blame of the other faction.

When the NDP's new proposal to initiate a suprapartisan recommendation for the amnesty for Kim in the house was rejected by the DJP in Wednesday's negotiation, Rep Sin Sun-pom, chief of the NDP's whips, telephoned to Kim Tae-chung to inform him of the DJP's refusal.

The Tonggyo-dong leader reportedly told Sin, "Then, you have no choice but to break down the negotiation," NDP sources said.

Rep Yi of the DJP also said, "I felt that the Tonggyo-dong faction was wire-pulling the NDP delegates in the negotiations."

In the early stage of the negotiation with the new counterpart, the ruling DJP had shown a somewhat flexible attitude in handling agendas for the negotiation.

But, the DJP posture stiffened when it saw the NDP "absorb" the Democratic Korea Party, the leading opposition party for the past four years in a "merciless way."

Such a hardened attitude of the ruling party and its government seemed to have come from a judgment that the ruling camp "might be dragged by the NDP in the house if it made a concession to the NDP from the very start."

On the part of the NDP, founded mainly by old-time politicians who were expelled from political arena for the past four years, there seems to be a strong will to show that "the NDP is quite different from the past opposition parties."

Such a determination was proved by a remark of Kim Tong-yong that "the DJP also has to come up with a changed attitude to meet the changed situation, thus to cope with people's expectations."

This stance of the NDP is supported by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam now virtually leading the NDP behind the scene.

The two Kim's view is that if the opposition party yields to the ruling party in the negotiation party from the very start of the new political system, the government and its party will maintain a tough line and such a policy will continue in the days ahead to press the opposition party.

Under these circumstances, the initial negotiations ended in a rupture, but there is a possibility for a dramatic compromise as the two sides are expected to continue to have contacts to seek solution.

Early Opening of National Assembly Urged

SK190045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Call for Assembly Opening"]

[Text] Disappointing was the failure of bipartisan negotiations Wednesday to set the date for opening the new National Assembly, failure that marked what had been expected to be a last round of prolonged talks on the problem between floor leaders of the rivaling parties.

At stake is the discord between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party as for how to deal with a set of political issues which the latter proposed as prerequisite to the beginning of parliamentary function: Namely, the release of so-called "prisoners of conscience" and granting amnesty to Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents.

To begin with, questions arise whether there should be any preconditions attached to the opening of a newly-elected legislature, which in normal senses constitutes a formality and a procedural matter.

On the other hand, it is understandable for the opposition party to have raised such issues in the context of clearing unhappy vestiges of the past, such as a political ostracism and the arrest of dissidents, and thus marking a new start of reinvigorated national politics.

That sort of opposition approach was accommodated by the government party by being engaged in discussing the question, though with much reservations.

For all that, it is hardly justifiable and convincing to the people at large that the newly-elected Assembly is being kept closed too long, without even being able to hold its inaugural session, because of the issues which can be sufficiently debated later on the floor.

More than two months have elapsed since the general elections took place for the new parliament, and just about 10 days since the past 11th Assembly terminated, thus presently creating a vacuum in the legislative branch of the government.

Aside from piles of domestic issues including economic problems which await parliamentary deliberation, there is a pressing need--in the external aspect as well--for an early start of the assembly function.

One pending matter is to make a response from the Seoul side to a recent Pyongyang proposal for inter-Korean talks at the parliamentary level. While the overture is regarded as another piece of North Korea's peace offensive a failure by our assembly to reply in time would only help the communists stage a wild propaganda drive abroad, with an "opportune" forum for them due next week on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian conference in Bandung, Indonesia.

President Chon Tu-hwan's official visit to the United States is also scheduled for next week, which attracts enormous attention as it follows on the heels of the parliamentary elections for one thing.

In view of these domestic and external situations, the assembly opening cannot be further put off. For an early activation of the legislature, both the ruling and opposition parties are called upon to resolve the pending question by political deals in a higher dimension.

Difference on Kim Tae-chung Issue

SK200010 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] Representatives of the Democratic Justice Party and the New Korea Democratic Party last night made a last-ditch effort to break the deadlock over pending political issues.

Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the government party, met his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong until shortly before midnight. They tried to narrow their differences considerably on the question of Kim Tae-chung.

When the floor leaders meet again today, Kim Tong-yong said, the DJP may make a "new" overture on the Kim Tae-chung question. He said it is uncertain whether the new National Assembly will be convened Tuesday, one day before President Chon Tu-hwan embarks on his official visit to the United States. The legal term of the 12th-term Assembly began April 11.

For its part, the NKDP may not insist on setting the timing of granting a special amnesty on Kim Tae-chung, if the ruling party guarantees the action, political sources said.

The parties may narrow their differences over the "prisoners of conscience" issue. The NKDP may accept the proposal by the ruling party for winning the release of some of the so-called political prisoners.

Other sources said high-ranking ruling party officials also had contacts with Kim Tae-chung and his associates to seek the softening of their attitude regarding the issue of granting a special amnesty for Kim.

Until early yesterday, the NKDP had proposed that both parties jointly introduce and adopt in a full Assembly session a motion recommending to the government that Kim Tae-chung be awarded a special amnesty.

The DJP, however, has rejected the proposal, saying instead that the issue should be "debated and dealt with" in the Assembly forum.

In the afternoon, the two Kims, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam who exercise much influence over the policy line of the NKDP, met at the Hyatt Hotel. They reportedly called for a shift in the NKDP's position about the Kim Tae-chung and the "prisoners of conscience" issues in order to help create favorable political environment for President Chon's trip to the United States.

Emerging from the hour-long meeting, the two Kims said they exchanged views on the current political situation.

Kim Tae-chung said he cannot understand why he is still denied his full political rights, as he was removed from the four-year political ban last year. He said the ruling party should not treat the NKDP in the same manner in which it dealt with the once main opposition Democratic Korea Party.

Kim argued that the government and its party should be responsible for the delayed opening of the new Assembly.

Asked whether he and the opposition would make concessions with regard to the presidential trip, Kim declined to answer.

Kim Yong-sam asserted that the DJP appears to have hardened its stand on the two issues while the young opposition party has maintained a "consistent and reasonable stance."

Earlier in the day, the floor leaders met for about one hour, but they were only able to confirm their parties' uncompromising positions on the pending political issues.

The NKDP's Executive Council, meanwhile, decided in a meeting that the party floor leader should continue to insist that its demands be met by the government party, according to spokesman Hong Sa-duk.

He said Kim Tong-yong briefed council members about the results of his latest meeting with the DJP counterpart.

Kim said he proposed that immediately after the Assembly opens, the two parties jointly introduce and adopt in a full Assembly session a motion recommending a special amnesty for Kim Tae-chung.

But Yi, he said, counterproposed that "once the Assembly is inaugurated, it should debate and study the Kim Tae-chung question."

Kim denied that the Tonggyo-dong faction led by Kim Tae-chung had suggested that the question of the rehabilitation of Kim's full civil rights could be discussed after the legislature is convened.

Meanwhile Yi, floor leader of the DJP, said Kim Tong-yong proposed that both sides make some concessions to enable the new National Assembly to open as early as possible.

Yi briefed DJP chairman No Tae-u on the results of his meeting with Kim Tong-yong, which took place at the Plaza Hotel for about one hour from 11 a.m.

Breakdown of DJP, NKDP Negotiations

SK210030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Apr 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Three-week-long negotiations to break the deadlock over two knotty political issues have ended in failure. It appears that discussion between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] now needs a cooling-off period.

The two rival parties may resume negotiations next month after President Chon Tu-hwan returns from his five-day visit to the United States.

The convening of the newly elected National Assembly has been delayed because of the impasse on the issues of restoring civil rights to Kim Tae-chung and other dissidents and of releasing so-called political prisoners. The legal term of the 12th Assembly began April 11.

The DJP declared the talks "ruptured," in a statement issued 40 minutes before its floor leader Yi Chong-chan met with his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong yesterday morning for the latest in a series of formal and informal talks.

In that meeting held for 30 minutes at the Plaza Hotel, the floor leaders reaffirmed their parties' uncompromising stands.

NKDP floor leader Kim was quoted as saying, "We will not enter the Assembly unless the ruling party accepts our demand."

At one point during the negotiations, the DJP indicated its willingness to make "joint efforts" with the NKDP in the Assembly for winning a special amnesty for Kim if the opposition party accepts that approach and agrees to an early opening of the legislature.

The government party made the overture hoping for the convening of the inaugural session before President Chon embarks on his official visit to the United States Wednesday. DJP floor leader Yi, however, has said his party is opposed to any plan that would link the convening of the inaugural session to granting full amnesty to Kim Tae-chung.

The NKDP suggested that the two parties jointly introduce and adopt at a plenary Assembly session a motion recommending a special amnesty for Kim to the President.

The opposition party has been demanding that all inmates it refers to as "prisoners of conscience" be released as early as possible. The DJP has offered to make efforts to win an early release of some of those prisoners, including former students.

After his futile meeting with his NKDP counterpart yesterday, DJP floor leader Yi said his party's position is that no "preconditions" should be attached to the opening of the Assembly.

"The proposal by the NKDP that both parties jointly introduce and adopt in a full Assembly session a motion recommending to the government that Kim Tae-chung be given special amnesty, can be accepted only when the two parties share understanding of the issue," Yi said.

Revealing that no "card" for concessions from the NKDP has been presented by Kim Tong-yong during their talks, Yi said the Kim Tae-chung issue should be discussed for a considerable period of time after the Assembly opens.

Yi, however, stressed the need for continual contacts with Kim for the solution of the issue.

Saying he and Kim Tong-yong hope that the Assembly will open before the President's U.S. visit, Yi said, however, that he cannot understand why only his party should make concessions on the issue in relation to the Assembly opening.

Asked to comment who is more responsible for the failure in reaching an agreement, Yi said that regardless of the responsibility to be assumed by the NKDP, his party, as the ruling party, may also be held accountable for the failure.

Asked to comment on what seems to be an about-face by the DJP over the shift from its former willingness to have dialogues with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to its current reluctance to do so, Yi said that dialogue is one thing while the full restoration of Kim Tae-chung's civil rights is another.

NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong charged that the ruling party is "still ignoring the people's aspirations for democratization as reflected in the February 12 Assembly election."

He reiterated his party's demand for an early restoration of Kim Tae-chung's full civil rights, noting that Kim was released from the political blacklist early last month. He maintained that "the Political Renovation Law that once banned 567 people from political activity has been virtually abolished."

Kim said the ruling party's call for "politics of dialogue" is nothing but a slogan, recalling the recent remarks by DJP chairman No Tae-u that he is willing to hold talks personally with Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

No emphasized the word "personally" because the two Kims have no formal political affiliation. The two Kims, now co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, have many followers in the opposition party.

Early Opening Urged

SK230032 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Deadlock Over Assembly"]

[Text] The undue delay in convening the newly elected National Assembly--for whatever reasons--is cause for concern among the nation as a whole. Any further prolongation in the absence of a functioning parliament must not be allowed for the sake of effectively addressing the many urgent issues of the day and implementing the long-range development of Korean democracy.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party last week failed to reach an accord for opening the Assembly due to differences over "preconditions." The discord centers around the political rehabilitation of an opposition leader currently under legal suspension, as well as release of lawbreakers who the opposition claims are "prisoners of conscience."

After four weeks of negotiations the two parties appeared to be nearing an agreement, but the bargaining collapsed at the last moment, largely because of the take-it-or-leave-it attitude of the opposition group.

Our political parties have often been rightly blamed for a lack of spontaneity, flexibility and inexperience in the art of give-and-take. Meaningful dialogue and compromise essential to democratic political processes can be achieved only through mutual interaction based on a flexible attitude.

To begin with, no political party is justified in sabotaging the operation of the legislative chamber--on any pretext. All elected deputies are duty-bound to inaugurate and attend the Assembly sessions as prescribed by law.

The assembly floor is an arena into which all assemblymen voluntarily agreed to enter when they stood for election. Thus there is no valid reason for them to refuse to enter the arena once elected. The opposition party is basing its boycott on an arbitrary demand that ignores the legal intricacies involved as well as the valid position of its counterpart.

The National Assembly is the proper forum for resolving all issues of political importance. Political controversies should begin and end there with no behind-the-scenes pulling of strings permitted outside the framework of the party and parliamentary systems.

Mountains of pressing legislative tasks await the responsible action of lawmakers--who began to draw their salary beginning this month. The voters expect their representatives to end this wasteful partisan tug-of-war and launch the Assembly on its constitutionally prescribed course as soon as possible.

NKDP Feels No Responsibility for Rupture

SK230042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the main opposition New Korean Democratic Party, says that an early settlement of two pending political issues is "the first step toward democratization of the nation and the minimum required to create a favorable political climate."

"If the new National Assembly is opened without the solution of the problems as desired by the people, the parliament will be a forum "in appearance only," he observes.

Kim, who represented the NKDP at the now-stalled talks with the ruling Democratic Justice Party on the knotty issues, holds the view that the DJP can accept his party's demands that a special amnesty for Kim Tae-chung be granted and so-called prisoners of conscience released.

The NKDP chief negotiator recalls that at the first stage of the three-week-long negotiations, the ruling party responded "favorably and affirmatively" to the demands. "But it later changed its mind abruptly. I cannot understand why they did so," he adds.

He thinks the DJP's changed attitude was not the outcome of intraparty discussions. "I believe certain behind-the-scenes forces probably urged it to take a firmer stand," he says.

Kim says that his party does not feel any responsibility for the impasse on the issues. "The DJP declared in a statement that the talks had ruptured even before I met with my DJP counterpart, Yi Chong-chan, Saturday, for the latest in a series of formal and informal discussions," he recalls.

"I think the ruling party has an incorrect view of the current political situation. I believed that the ruling party has now realized what the people want," he says.

At the same time, he adds, the DJP apparently appeared to be on the alert against the ties the NKDP has with the two Kims, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Asked when his party will come to terms with the DJP, he replies, "We believe the restoration of Kim Tae-chung's full civil rights and release of the prisoners of conscience are a minimum prerequisite to stabilizing the political situation."

The NKDP floor leader says the allegation that the two Kims have exercised influence on the NKDP is "a misconception."

"There should not be any influence from the two Kims on our party affairs. What I want to note is that the two Kims and our party have the same goal of achieving democratic reforms," he stresses.

DJP Leader Discusses Rupture

SK230040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] "I feel dejected and disheartened," says the ruling party's chief negotiator in the collapsed interparty talks.

Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party, says he pondered over what had contributed to the breakdown of the three-week negotiations.

He observes that the collapse of the on-again off-again talks is not the "end of everything." Yi does not like to use the terms "a political impasse or breakdown" in describing the negotiations that ended in failure Saturday. "I would like to call it necessary pain for a fresh beginning in interparty relations."

Yi admits that there remains a big gulf of differences between the two parties over pending issues, especially the Kim Tae-chung question. He says that the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has kept on demanding that the majority party make concession after concession on the question of granting a special amnesty to Kim.

"In public, they (the opposition) used to say that they would be flexible, but kept on demanding that the two parties jointly adopt in a full National Assembly session a motion recommending an amnesty for him," says Yi.

Yi says it is not reasonable that politicians draw conclusions before debating the issue in the parliamentary forum.

Yi is on the view that Kim Tae-chung should reflect over what he had done in early 1980 in order to resolve the thorny issue. (During a peak of the interparty talks, the ruling party reportedly called on Kim to make a statement expressing his "repentance over his past crime.")

Yi complains that the NKDP has "too many voices," suggesting that the party lacks a unified stand on the issues. He charges that the two Kims, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, try to interfere deeply in the affairs of the main opposition party.

It was for this reason, he says, that his party assailed the Kims as contributing to the failure of the talks. (The DJP Saturday issued a statement saying that the "situation in which the NKDP, a public party, is manipulated by irresponsible opposition figures outside the present political system should be put to an end.")

Should the two Kims prevail over the collective will of the NKDP, Yi says he has little hope for party politics. "Our logic that the opposition party should free itself from the influence of the two Kims is reasonable," he stresses.

It is important, Yi says, that the two rival camps first build mutual confidence, rather than being bent on blaming each other for shortcomings. He urges that the NKDP do away with its obsessive notion that it should differ from the former main opposition Democratic Korea Party.

Parties Seek Resumption of Talks

SK222355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party plan to hold a series of meetings separately to review their respective positions on the current political impasse over the opening of the National Assembly.

Floor leaders of the two parties may resume unofficial contacts this week to try to break the stalemate.

The DJP plans to call the 30-member Central Executive Council, the party's top governing body, into session tomorrow. Prior to the council meeting, a gathering of the chairmen-designate of National Assembly standing committees will be held today, party spokesman Sim Myong-po said yesterday.

Meanwhile, the NKDP will hold a meeting of its Executive Council today and a caucus of its lawmakers Friday to review its stand on the two thorny issues--the future legal status of Kim Tae-chung and the proposed release of the "prisoners of conscience."

The two parties Saturday made a last-ditch effort in vain to work out a compromise solution to the two issues. The term of the 12th Assembly began April 11.

Participants at the DJP's daily meeting yesterday, said Sim, expressed concern about the delay in convening the new Assembly.

Party Chairman No Tae-u told the meeting that his party will form a consensus about how to deal with the current political deadlock at the council meeting.

No, according to Sim, renewed his call for continuing its dialogue with the opposition. "We should keep the door open for a dialogue with the opposition," No was quoted as saying.

The two-hour meeting ruled out the possibility of the ruling party convening the Assembly single-handedly, said Sim, although that possibility was discussed briefly.

Attending the morning meeting, Yi Chae-hyong, speaker-designate of the National Assembly, said he feels that "the absence of the National Assembly" constitutes a violation of the nation's basic law and as a result, a serious political situation is facing the nation.

Yi, who was the DJP's first chairman, said it may be desirable that the ruling party convene the legislature unilaterally without the consent of opposition lawmakers in view of President Chon Tu-hwan's upcoming visit to the United States, scheduled for April 24-29, and the necessary dialogues between Seoul and Pyongyang.

The DJP, Yi said, should make an effort to break the current political stalemate after reviewing its stand on the two pending issues.

Rep Yun Kil-chung, attending the meeting as an adviser, urged that the party study the possibility of convening the Assembly unilaterally or at the request of the presidnet. The Assembly can be convened when requested by the head of state.

Before attending the daily meeting, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan expressed the view that the Assembly should open at an early date to respect the "popular wishes for normalized legislative functions."

Ye said he would try to resume contacts with his NKDP counterpart Kim Tong-yong soon and will seek an agreement to convene the Assembly while President Chon visits the United States.

For its party, the NKDP will hold its own strategy meeting this week.

Yi Min-u, party president, said the NKDP will continue to urge that the DJP revise its position on the Kim Tae-chung issue. He promised the NKDP will try to realize the popular wishes for resuming Assembly operation, according to party spokesman Hong Sa-tok.

KNP Urges Leaders To Meet on Opening

SK230056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Korea National Party yesterday proposed that leaders of the three major parties meet soon to try to break the current impasse stemming from the breakdown of talks on pending political issues.

The minor opposition party proposed a meeting to be attended by No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party; Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party; and Yi Man-sop, leader of the NKP.

The ruling party has expressed its support for the KNP's proposal, while the NKDP has rejected it.

The leaders of the three major parties had previously agreed to convene the newly elected National Assembly as early as possible to prepare a reply to the recent North Korean proposal for a South-North Korean parliamentarians' conference.

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENT ON NKDP-CDP ACTIVITIES

Release of Prisoners

SK160050 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] About 10 family members of some of the so-called prisoners of conscience have asked the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party to intensify their efforts for an early release of the political prisoners. They made the request when they visited NKDP headquarters on Yoido yesterday.

In a related development family members of other "prisoners of conscience" and dissident group members held a joint meeting at the Christian Building later in the day. Kim Yong-sam attended the meeting in his capacity as co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy.

The dissident groups invited NKDP president Yi Min-u and NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong to attend the meeting, but they declined the offer. The NKDP leader sent Yi Taek-ton, the party's secretary general, to the meeting to explain his party's position on the issue in the current talks with the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Two Kims Contact With KNP

SK172346 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] As the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP) is desperately seeking to form a floor negotiating group, dissident leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are recently increasing contacts with some KNP members for their entry into the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NDP).

Lawmaker Sin Min-son of the KNP, who is also a member of the steering committee of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy (CPD), received a sudden visit yesterday from NDP lawmaker Kim Pong-cho, a close aid of Kim Yong-sam.

Sin, who was a member of the now defunct New Democratic Party led by Kim Yong-sam, was suggested by Kim Pong-cho to make a call on Kim Yong-sam in consideration of his old relationship with the latter.

NKDP Lawmakers Named as CPD Committee Members

SK180002 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] yesterday named 10 lawmakers on the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] and 20 others as its standing steering committee members. They include Reps Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the NKDP; Kim Hyon-kyu; Yi Chong-chae; Pak Chan-chong; Cho Sun-hyong; and Yi Chol.

The CPD also appointed 11 NKDP legislators and 15 others as its guidance committee members. Among them are Reps Pak Yong-man, Park Han-sang, Kim Hyon-su, Kim Tae-yong and Kim Yong-pae. Han Kwang-ok former lawmaker of the Democratic Korea Party was named spokesman of the CPD. Han replaced Yi Hyop. The CPD, co-chaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, has close ties with the NKDP.

KNP Qualifies To Form Floor Negotiating Party

SK180415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0408 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Apr (YONHAP)--The minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP) has been qualified to form a floor negotiating group as three independent lawmakers joined the party Thursday.

Kim Hyo-yong an independent lawmaker elected in Tonghae-Taebaek-Samchok District and Kim Il-yung and Hwang Tae-pong, who both bolted from the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, joined KNP. The number of KNP's assembly seats rose to 20, the quorum for a floor negotiating group. KNP secured 20 seats in last election, qualifying itself to form a negotiating group but later three lawmakers-elect defected the party to join the New Korea Democratic Party.

Kim Yong-sam Urged To Join NKDP

SK170101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 85 p 4

[Text] Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Yi Chol-sung yesterday had a luncheon meeting at the Seoul Diplomatic Club where they exchanged views on political issues including the prospect of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung joining the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP].

Yi urged Kim to join the NKDP soon, saying that an early joining would strengthen the party's organization and comply with the people's wishes. Kim said, however, that he does not think it is the right time for him to do so. Kim and Yi agreed, however, that the NKDP should invigorate consultations among party leaders and that a special body is needed to help deal with such key issues as revision of the Constitution.

NKDP, CPD Ask Release of 'Society' Leader

SK230101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday demanded the immediate release of Kim Chong-wan, president of the Society for Research on Constitutional Politics, saying Kim was taken away illegally by police recently.

The Council for the Promotion of Democracy also issued a statement demanding that Kim be set free immediately. Han Kwang-ok, council spokesman, said that Kim was taken to the Chongno Police Station without arrest warrant around 2 p.m. Saturday for questioning.

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENT ON OPPOSITION PARTY ACTIVITIES

Kim Tae-chung Reorganizes Secretaries Group

SK291113 Seoul CHUNGGANG ILBO in Korean 29 Apr 85 p 2

"From the column 'Central Tower']

[Text] While building a two-story house in Tonggyo-dong after dismantling the old one-story house at the same place, Kim Tae-chung has recently re-organized and increased the camp of his secretaries on a large scale.

Under the control of chief secretary Ye Chun-ho, Kim has appointed National Assemblymen Song Chong-yong, Kim Chang-hwan, and Kim Ok-tu as deputy chief secretaries in the office of secretaries. Kim has also newly appointed National Assemblymen Yim Chun-won, Kwon No-kap, and Han Hwa-kap as special advisers. Kwon No-kap will deal with matters concerning the Council for Promotion of Democracy, and Han Hwa-kap will go overseas for the purpose of study. Kim has, in addition, assigned Sol-hun and Pae Ki-son, who formerly carried out student movements, and Yi Chong-su to the office of secretaries. Sol Hun and Pae Ki-ok will deal with matters concerning those who are out of office and students. Kim has assigned Yi Hyop, his former information secretary, to the post of the standing member of the operation committee of the Council for Promotion of Democracy; Yu Hun-kun, his former foreign information secretary, to the post of deputy chief of the policy research office of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]; and Ham Yun-sik, his former secretary for general affairs, to the post of deputy chief of the NKDP youth department.

People say that, having received impetus from the fact that Kim Yong-sam assisted the force under his direct control in emerging to the surface by helping his advisers and secretaries run for and win the recent general election, Kim Tae-chung, with a long-range view, has sent his secretaries to the NKDP and the Council for Promotion of Democracy, and has appointed new persons.

U.S. 'Concern' re Chon's Single Term

SK291057 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Apr 85 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On the morning of 29 April, prior to President Chon Tu-hwan's return to the country, Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, said: The U.S. expression of a strong will for the democratization of South Korea will be appraised affirmatively. He then predicted that the political situation at home will not be strained following the visit to the United States by President Chon.

After visiting his office at the headquarters of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, co-chairman Kim said: The fact that the United States calls for President Chon to retire to private life after serving a single term everytime it finds the opportunity to do so can be viewed as evidence that suspicion has not been cleared on the part of the United States.

After promising to permit the use of the Sejong Cultural Center for a reception to be held on 30 April to mark the movement of the office of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, the cultural center authorities sent a notice on 26 April that they could not permit the use of the hall because of repair work on the interior of the hall. Co-chairman Kim criticized this, saying: The authorities are behaving childishly and ridiculously. He then said: We cannot stage a demonstration after guests have been invited. Therefore, we will hold the meeting as scheduled after choosing another place.

NKDP's 'Independent Position'

SK010130 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 85 p 3

[Article from the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Commenting on rumors that Mr Kim Tae-chung and Mr Kim Yong-sam are exercising their decisive influence over the issue of opening the National Assembly, New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] President Yi Min-u emphasized the NKDP's independent position by saying, "I have not met the two Kims at all in recent days and have decided all issues with my own judgment."

He further said: They know that it would not be good for them as well as others to talk about the NKDP in this way or that way. Floor leader Kim Tong-yong is frequently in contact with Mr Kim Tae-chung with much concern--and I believe he must--because he conducts business with him. The DJP seems not to know the fact the ruling party will assume responsibility for the operation of the political situation in the long run no matter how many mistakes the opposition party makes. It is evidence of the DJP's lack of political sense for them to talk about legitimacy.

Regular Meetings of Two Kims

SK021257 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 2 May 85 p 3

"Article from the column 'Reporters' Desk']

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], have recently met regularly on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays every week, thus regularizing the holding of their dialogue.

Having met each other at their residences or hotel rooms through complicated procedures, such as negotiation between their aides, shortly after the full lifting of the political ban, the two Kims agreed to hold discussions at the office of the CPD after the CPD moved to a larger office and offered each of them a room.

While Kim Tae-chung opened his private office in Changchon-dong, Seoul, Kim Yong-sam has no private office, and so comes to the CPD office every day.

CSO: 4107/160

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES DEVELOPMENT OF BIPARTISAN POLITICS

SK160003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Rational Political Approach"]

[Text] While bipartisan negotiations to set the date for opening the newly-elected National Assembly stalled over an issue related to the release of so-called "prisoners of conscience," the past week witnessed more or less candid revelations by top-ranking leaders of the government and major opposition parties of their respective political views and philosophies.

The views expounded by No Tae-u of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and Yi Min-u of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party at separate public forums, both sponsored by a fraternity of senior journalists, were understandably conflicting with each other on some major political questions, notably including the propriety of amending the Constitution to effect popular election of the president.

Notwithstanding the discord which in a sense is natural, we take note of the fact that the two leaders were in accord on the need for a reinvigorated political modus operandi under the new parliament and, at that, for settling all problems through stepped-up dialogue and in democratic formulas.

In this connection, the DJP chairman stressed his party's posture to take a realistic and flexible approach in tackling political issues, based on mutual respect and trust with the opposition party, while the NDP president underlined a cardinal rule of parliamentary democracy in which dialogue prevails over clashes or confrontation between rivaling parties.

Herewith, we find an encouraging and rational commonality in the political orientations of the two major parties in the wake of the general elections two months ago, which led to the emergence of a formidable opposition party reshaping the nation's political mechanism from a multipartisan to a bipartisan system.

Essential in the new political climate is not a polarization of political forces but a sound bipartisan politics in which major political parties--and for that matter politicians at large--ought to make sustained efforts for

mutual understanding and compromise so as to advance the evolutionary process of the nation's political development.

This guiding principle is being initially tested at the ongoing bipartisan talks of floor leaders, who are urged to strike a compromise accord for an early opening of the new assembly.

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Students Sentenced

SK160004 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday sentenced 32 university students to jail for 10 to 20 days for their roles in violent street demonstrations in Seoul last Friday.

The sentencing was made in a summary trial at the district court's Songdong branch panel.

They were among the 76 students who were detained by police during the demonstrations. The remaining 44 students were released after being given admonitions.

The 32 students are said to have played leading roles in damaging a police car and facilities during the demonstrations staged near East Gate. Seventeen of the students are from Seoul National University, five from Songgyungwan, three each from Korea and Hanyang and one each from Kyonghui, Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Ewha Women's University and Yonsei.

Fifteen garment workers who were detained for questioning along with the students have been released.

Sporadic Demonstrations Staged

SK170033 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] There have been recent sporadic demonstrations of students trying to take to the streets, while chanting "nationalistic" independence.

The slogans heard at Sejong-no Monday night called for the government to scrap the policy of import liberalization, ensuring a guaranteed standard of living for the common people.

On the same day, about 300 students of Korea University tried to leave the campus at noon. But they were repulsed back onto the campus by police using tear gas bombs.

Activists Freed on Probation

SK170041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 apr 85 p 8

[Text] A student activist charged with having played a leading role in anti-government demonstrations was freed on probation yesterday, noticeably in the midst of loud cries from the opposition camp for the "immediate release" of all students arrested and indicated in connection with anti-government protests.

The Seoul District Criminal Court sentenced Song Yong-kil, 24, former president of the students' association of Yonsei University, to a one-and-a-half year imprisonment, the execution of which was suspended for three years.

Song is accused of having masterminded a street demonstration after the annual sports meet between Yonsei and Korea universities held at Seoul Stadium on October 8 last year.

He is also accused of having played a major role in the street protest by Yonsei students in front of Seoul Railroad Station on November 21 last year.

Ex-Yonsei Student Suspended Jail Term

SK170103 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Criminal Court yesterday sentenced a former Yonsei University student council chairman to one and a half years in prison for playing a leading role in antigovernment demonstrations. The term was suspended for three years, however.

Senior Judge An Mun-tae said he was giving a lenient sentence to Song Yong-kil because of extenuating circumstances. He said Song was a college student and that this was his first offense.

Song was arrested in February on charges that he played a leading role in two major antigovernment demonstrations held in Seoul between October and November last year, including one near Tongdaemun Stadium on October 8. He was released from the Seoul prison later in the day.

Yonsei Students Wage Campus Demonstration

SK170101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] About 500 Yonsei University students yesterday held a rally on campus, opposing what they alleged to be foreign influence in and pressure on Korea. After the one-hour on-campus rally, the students tried to march out of the school around 1 p.m. However, they were stopped by riot police who fired tear gas shells. The student demonstrators responded with fire bombs and burning cotton-tipped stick. The student demonstrators voluntarily dispersed around 1:25 p.m.

Students Questioned on Federation Formation

SK190041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] Two students were learned to be under questioning by the police in connection with the formation of a national federation of college students.

The students were identified as Kim Song-chu of Seoul National University and Miss Hwang Chong-ok of Korea University. They have been in custody for four days.

On Wednesday representative student activists from universities in Seoul and provinces rallied at Korea University and inaugurated the federation to lead the student movement nationwide.

Rally Staged on 19 April Day

SK200022 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] About 6,000 students of 16 colleges and universities in Seoul yesterday staged on-campus rallies or street demonstrations on the occasion of the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the April 19, 1960 student uprising.

The rallies were held following commemorative ceremonies on their respective campuses and at the Suyuri Cemetery where those killed in the uprising are buried.

During rites held at the cemetery around 4:20 p.m. under the sponsorship of the "National Student Council," the students, including those from Seoul National and Korea universities, issued a statement, pledging that "our struggle for democracy will continue."

Following the observance, students held sporadic demonstrations in the city area, but were dispersed by riot police.

Earlier in the day, about 1,000 Yonsei University students held an on-campus demonstration, shouting antigovernment slogans, for about three hours beginning at 11 a.m. after ceremonies were held.

Other schools involved in the rallies were Sogang, Chungang, Kyonghui, Hanyang and Ehwa Women's universities.

Konkuk Students Referred to Summary Court

SK200033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 85 p 8

[Text] The Seoul police yesterday referred four Konkuk University students to summary court trial on charges of violating the law banning illegal assembly and demonstration.

The four students are suspected of playing leading roles in a street rally near their school in Hwayang-dong, Songdong-gu, Seoul, around 3 p.m. Monday, demanding the immediate release of fellow students who they claimed are illegally detained.

About 200 Konkuk University students participated in the rally.

NKDP Panel on Campus Issues

SK222329 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday created a 16-member special committee to handle campus problems. The panel is headed by Rep Yi Ki-taek, a vice president of the party.

In a statement issued after their first meeting, the committee members said, "The nation's campuses are now facing a serious situation."

"The government has been trying to cope with the situation by means of expediency. This is worsening the situation and causing a vicious cycle," the statement said.

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREA HERALD COMMEMORATES 19 APRIL UPRISING

SK200030 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Spirit of April 19"]

[Text] After a quarter of a century, the spirit of the April 19 student uprising in 1960 remains vivid in our minds as a source of lasting inspiration and pride.

Pure in its motives and peaceful in its approach, the upheaval brought the then Liberal Party government to task for its massive vote rigging and other political irregularities that undermined the democratic foundation of this fledgling republic.

The event strengthened our commitment to the ideals and procedures of democracy and the rule of law by reaffirming our faith in the vast potential and dignity of the people in charting an independent path to a great future.

But the fruits of that movement were not enjoyed long enough. Subsequent social unrest and political confusion fueled by economic difficulties and a lack of moral discipline paved the way for more difficulties and violent change.

That is not the proper way to live up to the spirit and the objectives of the April 19 uprising, which sought to establish a viable democracy and well-ordered system of justice for all. The experience offers us a timely lesson for our own times. The foundation laid by the April 19 event prods the nation to build a stable republic thereon--a politically vigorous and economically affluent one blessed with national harmony and true social integration.

Developments at home and around the peninsula are far from reassuring, for this nation continues to be besieged by the threat of North Korean military provocation, mounting trade barriers abroad and brewing social disturbance. By overcoming these obstacles we can prove equal to the tradition of April 19.

CSO: 4100/377

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING CONTROVERSY

NKDP Withholds Comment on Chon's U.S. Tour

SK011148 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 1 May 85 p 3

[From the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] In the NKDP political affairs meeting held on 30 April, President Yi Min-u stressed, in connection with the negotiations for opening of the National Assembly; I still believe that the floor leader will carry out his job successfully, and I have no intention of telling him to do this or that, as the DJP does. Let the political affairs meeting support the floor leader's group so that it can perform its job based on its own belief without trying to read the mind of the president's group.

As to the possibility of a contact between representatives of the two parties, President Yi said: Will a meeting of the representatives bring any good results? Sufficient dialogue should be held between the floor leaders before the representatives meet. This remark by President Yi hinted that such a meeting could be arranged when the circumstances mature.

Meanwhile, although there was some suggestion at this meeting that the party would make clear its official position regarding the results of President Chon Tu-hwan's U.S. visit, conclusions were reserved when Yi Taek-hui, chairman of the policy deliberations committee, said: Since we do not know the particulars concerning the result of his U.S. visit, it is too early to appraise its overall results.

Kim Tae-chung's Remarks on Reinstatement

SK011349 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 May 85 p 2

[Article from the "Tidbits" column]

[Text] In connection with his request that negotiations be held while putting aside the question of his amnesty and reinstatement among the political issues arising before the opening of the National Assembly, Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, stressed, on 1 May, that this request did not proceed from the virtue of modesty.

Chairman Kim said: "Work can be conducted step by step, proceeding with the first stage and then the second stage. Even though the other side's assertion is unjust, the house can be opened while leaving the settlement of the question concerning myself to the second state." He thus hinted that his request means that the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] can resolve the question concerning his amnesty and reinstatement through floor activities after the opening of the National Assembly.

Confirming that his request proceeded from the stand of easing the rigidity of the political situation, Chairman Kim asked the "NKDP floor leader to handle the question at his discretion in the course of negotiating the matter of opening the National Assembly."

Talks Between DJP, NKDP Floor Leaders

SK011217 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 1 May 85 p 2

[Article from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On the morning of 1 May, Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the DJP, and Kim Tong-yong, floor leader of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], held a meeting over breakfast at the Seoul Plaza Hotel to resume negotiations for dealing with pending political issues and the question of opening the National Assembly after the lapse of 10 days since the rupture of negotiations over the opening of the house on 20 April.

Before beginning secret talks, NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong said: "Because it is the first of May, let us make efforts to resolve problems well with fresh feelings." Also, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said: "We should open the National Assembly at least 1 month before the beginning of the term of assemblymen [as published] in order to no longer disappoint the people."

The two floor leaders, who held a closed-door meeting for approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes, frequently burst forth with big laughs, giving the impression that something was going smoothly, and looked bright when they departed from the meeting place.

This meeting was held as a result of an agreement between the two floor leaders, who met each other at a reception to welcome a delegation of German congressmen at the FRG Embassy in Korea on the evening of 30 April, and who said: "The National Assembly should be held at any cost in May and we should resolve the question of the opening of the house."

Comment on Kim Tae-chung's Remarks

SK021303 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korea 2 May 85 p 3

[Article from the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] It has been said that the advise of Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, and the delivery of an indirect message from the government and the ruling party with regard to the judgment affected and not just a little, Kim Tae-chung's "determination" to request the separation of the issue of his amnesty and reinstatement from the negotiations for the opening of the National Assembly.

Kim Yong-sam said: "Just as the people, and not the government, lifted the political ban on us, the people, as a matter of fact, grant amnesty and reinstatement. Therefore, there is no need to cling to a formal procedure." Also, President Yi said: "Because pushing ahead with amnesty and reinstatement for politicians is our duty, we will not negligently handle the issue involving Kim Tae-chung at all."

CSO: 4107/160

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

'SIT-IN' FOR PRISONER RELEASE--About 20 persons, family members of the so-called "conscientious prisoners" including those who set fire to the Cultural Center in Pusan, continued a sit-in at the head office of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party for the second day yesterday. The protesters are demanding that all of the "prisoners of conscience" be released immediately. Additionally they are calling for opposition party lawmakers to boycott the opening of the 12th National Assembly unless the prisoners are released. It was learned that the so-called "prisoners of conscience" total about 120. Government sources said many of the prisoners have been involved in state crimes aimed at subverting the regime, which can in no way be condoned. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 Apr 85 p 8 SK]

KIM TAE-CHUNG, NO MEETING DENIED--The Council for the Promotion of Democracy, a dissident group co-chaired by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, will announce the list of new officers today. Former lawmaker Han Kwang-ok of the Democratic Korea Party was learned to have been appointed as the CPD spokesman, replacing Yi Hyop. CPD office-holders tendered their resignations early this month to give the two Kims a free hand to reshuffle the staff. Vice CPD chairman Kim Sang-hyon and secretary-general Choe Hyong-u were retained. In a press conference with foreign news media on Monday, Kim Tae-chung reportedly denied remarks by No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, that military leaders had met "the three Kims" to discuss the political situation in 1980 in the aftermath of the assassination of the late president Pak Chong-hui. Kim told the foreign media, "I tried in vain to discuss with military leaders through various channels the political situation at that time. I never met No." [Text][Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 apr 85 p 4 SL]

KNP OPPOSITION TO PRESIDENT'S REELECTION--Yi Man-sop, leader of the minor opposition Korea National Party, said yesterday that the incumbent president should not seek reelection, even if the Constitution is changed during the term of the new National Assembly to facilitate direct presidential elections. He made the point in refuting recent remarks made by Yi Min-u, president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, that if the Constitution is revised, as sought by the NKDP, the incumbent president could conceivably seek reelection. KNP leader Yi maintained that "the NKDP president should make public the real intention behind his remarks." The NKDP leader made the

controversial statement at a dinner meeting with senior journalists last Friday. He reaffirmed his position on the constitutional revision issue Tuesday. Meeting with reporters at KNP headquarters, Yi Man-sop denounced the NKDP leader's remarks "as breaking with the national consensus." He noted that under the Constitution, the president at the time of constitutional revision is banned from seeking a second term. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

DKP FACING INTER-PARTY FEUD--The opposition Democratic Korea Party, which has virtually collapsed following the defection of most of its legislators to the New Korea Democratic Party early this month, is engaged in another "family feud." Some DKP local chapter chiefs, who were defeated in the February 12 National Assembly election, are contending that party president Cho Yun-hyong failed to keep his promise on a party-to-party merger with the NKDP. They are also demanding Cho's resignation. The local chapter chiefs including Ko Pyong-hyon are seeking to support former DKP leader Yu Chi-song as party president. They say that they can convoke a temporary national convention after receiving the signatures of more than a third of the DKP delegates to the convention. Cho, who promised at the party's national convention March 29 to push a party-to-party merger, says that he will accomplish the merger by July. Only four lawmakers now remain with the DKP. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 85 p 4 SK]

RALLIES AGAINST CHON'S U.S. VISIT--Seoul, 23 Apr (KYODO)--About 500 college and university students took to the streets in Seoul Tuesday in protest against President Chon Tu-hwan's visit to the United States, beginning Thursday. About 10 of the demonstrators were taken into police custody following a clash in which Molotov cocktails and fire torches were thrown, according to police. Earlier in the day, a small group of farmers held a rally in front of the U.S. Embassy against the American demand for opening the South Korean market to American farm and dairy products. In the meantime, the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party issued a statement against the import of organs and other U.S. agricultural products. President Chon is due to leave Wednesday for a round of three meetings with President Ronald Reagan in Washington. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/377

TEMPORARY BUSINESS STEPS NOT TO HURT STABILITY

SK200017 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The hard-earned economic stabilization will not be sacrificed to temporarily invigorate business activities through pump-priming measures, Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon said yesterday.

The recent government step to relax tight credit policy toward business concern should not be interpreted as a sign of a gradual policy shift in a Keynesian fashion, he stressed.

"It is a guiding principle for the government to maintain an annual growth rate for the total money supply at 9.5 percent but we will flexibly cope with the changing situation," Sin said.

Noting that facility investments in recent years were sufficient, the deputy prime minister said there are no signs that insufficient investments would serve as a factor slackening exports and economic growth as maintained by business circles.

Korea Development Bank statistics showed investments in the manufacturing sector totaled 2.34 trillion won last year which represents a 22.9 percent increase over 1983. It estimated the comparable increase rate for this year will be 20 percent.

Sin also said there will be no change in policy guidelines for increasing salaries for employees of government-invested corporations by five percent and those for workers at state-run banks by three percent.

"Wage increase rates for private enterprises are up to their decision to be made through consultation between management and employees," Sin said.

CSO: 4100/377

BRIEFS

DEPOSITS INCREASE--Seoul, 12 Apr (YONHAP)--Deposits at banking institutions in South Korea have sharply increased during the first quarter of this year, due largely to the overall stability in prices, it was learned here Friday. Finance Ministry officials said that the backlog of deposits as of the end of March totalled 51 trillion won (60 billion U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 860 won), an increase of 2.16 trillion won from the end of the last year. The increased amount represented a rise of 20 percent from the figure for the first quarter of 1984, the officials said. During the first quarter of this year, saving-type deposits increased by 259 billion won, while securities investments rose by 1.3 trillion won. The officials attributed the increase in deposits to the stability in prices and to the government's measures to prevent real estate speculation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 12 Apr 85 SK]

ENERGY CONSUMPTION--Seoul, 13 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea's petroleum consumption during the first two months of this year declined for the first time since 1982, due mainly to the government's vigorous energy saving policy, energy and resources officials said here Saturday. The nation used about 33 million barrels of oil in January and February--a decrease of 2.8 percent from the same period last year, officials said. As a result of the decrease, Korea's overall consumption of energy during those two months increased by only 3 percent from the same period of last year, compared to increases of 8.5 percent in 1983 and 18.1 percent in 1984. Although oil consumption in the transportation sector increased by 18.3 percent, the consumption of oil for power generation and industrial uses decreased by 16.1 percent and 9.1 percent, respectively. According to type of oil, the consumption of gasoline, liquefied petroleum gas (lpg) and gas oil increased by 22.7 percent, 14.8 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the consumption of aviation fuel, bunker-c, kerosene and naphta decreased by 10.7 percent, 7.3 percent, 4.2 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. Officials attributed the decline to the success of energy-saving programs in various fields and to the government's energy-saving policy. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0035 GMT 13 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/377

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES EXAMINED

256K DRAM Production

Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 15 Dec 84 p 2

[Text] Following the technology transfer from Inmos of the United States, Hyundai Electronics will begin mass production of the high-tech semi-conductors, 256K DRAMs, in the latter half of 1985.

According to Hyundai, on 15 December, Hyundai signed a \$6 million agreement with Inmos of the United States for the transfer of semiconductor technology, and it has recently completed the report on technology transfer to the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

Hyundai has already acquired the technology through its local corporation in the United States, Hyundai Electronics. It has already completed necessary designing and orders for equipment and materials. It will commence the construction of a production factory before the end of the year to be completed before the end of the first half of next year.

Hyundai plans to import from Inmos of the United States a mask, which is a 6-inch silicon wafer semiconductor circuit design, to start processing for production.

A total 200 billion won fund will be invested in the construction of Hyundai's 256K DRAM factory. After the completion of the factory in the latter half of 1985, Hyundai will have a period of trial manufacturing. Following this, it has the goal of entering into a mass production system beginning in October.

High-Tech Stocks Favored

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 26 Dec 84 p 6

[Text] Strong Ferver for Stock Subscriptions

As 1984 is approaching its end, the 1984 stock market lowered its curtain on 24 December with some lingering implications.

With that, the stock price graph, reminiscent of a piece of landscape painting, has been completed.

The 1984 stock price graph presents a delicate harmony composed of high peaks that have not been seen for the past several years, deep ravines and gentle slopes.

In the stock price graph are entwined the traces of many talked-about stocks, which as the popular stocks of 1984 repeatedly rose and fell to excite investors.

Semiconductor and genetic engineering-related stocks, which led to the coining of many vogue words since the beginning of the year amid the hot air of the high-tech industries, and overseas resources development stocks, which stirred expectations of becoming an oil producing nation--these were truly the superstars of the 1984 stock market.

Then, amid the rush for making enterprises go public there was a strong fever for stock subscriptions for firms that newly went public.

The 4,000 Won Stock Level Surpassed

No matter what they may say, the main actors in the sudden gust of wind caused by the high-tech industries in the 1984 stock market were electronics-related industries.

As stocks of several electronics firms with about 5 billion won capital continued at the maximum level for the simple reason that they participated in the semiconductor industry, they heatedly pushed up the stock market.

Because institutional investors continued buying small stocks, general investors, too, began buying, which made the offers for buying at the maximum prices pile up.

Accordingly, such vogue phrases as "hold on to genetic and semi-conductor stocks," "catch seven electronics princesses," and "small is better" were spread.

In this trend the stock price of Samyong Electronics jumped from 1,560 won at the beginning of the year to the high of 4,600 won, that of Samsung Electronics Parts from 1,300 to the high of 4,585 won. that of Samhwa Condensors from 1,210 won to as high as 3,911 won. This also portended the beginning of a high stock price era.

Also, the stocks of Hanguk Electronics, Orion Electronics, Anam Industry, Gold Start Telecommunications, and Gold Start Instrument leaped double at their highs. But these stock prices began to decline after peaking at the end of May, when margin sales following the sudden rise in stock prices were increased, and institutions began to sell massively.

Stock prices of electronics industries, which repeated sporadic rises and falls, thereafter encountered an ambush called the dumping verdict of color televisions. This had rippling effects throughout the entire stock market.

Maximum Twofold Jump

Among the industries that rode on the rising trend, along with electronics stocks, were food, pharmaceutical and some chemical stocks. Among the food industries, amid the rumor that Cheil Sugar would go into genetic engineering, its stock price rose from 690 won at the beginning of the year to a high of 1,620 won. Samyang Food had its stock price jump from 1,400 won to a high of 3,049 won, and the stock price of Nongsim soared from 900 won to 2,300 won. Also the stock prices of Chillo, Lotte-Ch'ilsong, Usong Food, Pomyang Food and Honam Food jumped more than twofold.

Pharmaceutical firms had their stock prices soar high with the report that they would enter into the development of hepatitis vaccines and anti-cancer drugs. Thus Green Cross had its stock price jump from 1,410 won to a high of 3,820 won, Taenung Pharmaceutical, Ilyang Pharmaceutical, Iltong Pharmaceutical, Hanil Pharmaceutical, Chungoe Pharmaceutical, and Hondok Pharmaceutical had their stock prices jump more than twofold.

Especially in the chemical industry, Tongyang Chemical had its stock price soar from 650 won to 2,150 won, which attracted the attention of investors. Hankuk Cosmetics and Hankuk Oil had their stock prices soar as much as twofold compared with their lowest prices.

As electronics, food, and pharmaceutical stocks became popular in the stock market, investors began to spread the word among themselves: "Still eating, drinking, and being merry are best."

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CSO: 4107/054

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVELOPMENTS DETAILED

Export Conditions Said Excellent

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN 14 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Pak Song-won: "Export Boom in Part of Semiconductor Industry"]

[Text] The semiconductor industry is enjoying itself immensely as it sells specialized and custom products overseas at high prices. Most companies with wafer processing capability, such as Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications, Gold Star Semiconductor, Hyundai Electronics and Hankuk Electronics, are unable to meet the demand for exports, despite boom conditions that lately have them working three shifts in a 24-hour period. They are planning to invest 75 billion won in new facilities this year.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications is currently manufacturing 300 types of semiconductors of all kinds. However, together with standard products like the 64K DRAM [dynamic random access memory] and 256K DRAM, the company is developing specialized products and selling them overseas at high prices.

Samsung is exporting the following to the United States: telephone integrated circuits (IC) that go into private exchanges, at \$8 each; color television signal IC's, at \$1.80 each; 8-bit microprocessors for use in consumer products, at \$3 each; and packaged IC's for calculators at 80 cents.

Gold Star Semiconductor also manufactures some 400 kinds of semiconductors, but is putting its energies into the development of custom semiconductors.

Gold Star has concluded a contract with AT&T in the United States to export \$32 million worth of thin-film hybrid [pak mak honsong] IC's. The standard prices received for these range from \$100 each to a high of \$400. The company is also exporting, at high prices, semi-custom products like the CMOS [complementary metal-oxide semiconductor] gate array, the Z80 microprocessor for business computers, and telephone IC's.

Hyundai Electronics has its eyes on manufacture of the 256K DRAM, but plans to develop and sell overseas the CMOS, which goes for \$22 to \$23 per unit, which is more than the NMOS (negative-channel metal-oxide semiconductor), priced at \$12 per unit.

Moreover, Hankuk Electronics manufactures more than 760 types of discrete chips [soja] and semiconductors. Among these, for example, the company gets 75 cents each for 5.5W class double power amp IC's, and from 40 cents to 75 cents each for 12 types of IC's, including those used in AM-FM IF [intermediate frequency] tuners, in two-lead drives, and in FM-stereos, exporting about 15 percent or so more than last year.

Nonetheless, these companies differ in their ability to supply products, and are experiencing difficulties with export backlogs for certain products, such as car radio ETR [expansion unknown] IC's and computer IC's.

These companies put their efforts into development and export of specialized or custom products because the international prices for standardized items are declining more every day.

One need look no further than the fact that the 64K DRAM, at \$2.05 per unit, and the 256K DRAM, at \$12 per unit, are at half of last year's price level.

Moreover, industry sources believe that the price of discrete elements, such as transistor diodes, will fall about 10 percent during the current year.

In this kind of situation, the industry is becoming enthusiastic over production of custom items rather than standardized products, in hopes of increasing profitability and maintaining high rates of plant utilization.

Currently Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co's Puch'on and Suwon plants, Gold Star Semiconductors' Kumi plant, and Hankuk Electronics Co's Kumi plant are in three-shift, 24 hour-a-day production. Hyundai Electronics Co's Ich'on plant, established only 2 years ago, is also maintaining a 60 percent production rate.

The industry, to prolong and continue these boom conditions and satisfy export demand, is planning for large scale plant investment this year as well.

Accordingly, the four companies have set plant investment expenditures for this year at 705 billion won. Broken down by manufacturer, this is 250 billion won by Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications, 200 billion won by Gold Star Semiconductor, 240 billion won by Hyundai Electronics and 15 billion won by Hankuk Electronics.

Of the four companies, Gold Star plans to begin construction during the first half of the year of a plant for processing 8-inch wafers and to complete it by year-end, in order to increase productivity.

The current wafer-processing capability of these companies is:

- . Samsung 4-inch, 6 inch
- . Gold Star 5-inch
- . Hyundai 5-inch
- . Hankuk 3-inch, 4-inch

The semiconductor industry is experiencing an unprecedented boom in its currently flourishing production activities.

However, the industry is by no means without its worries.

Because the semiconductor industry uses large scale facilities, it generally has to borrow funds from banks for plant investments.

However, credit management regulations require a capital investment ratio of 28.4 percent in this field, which is very high compared with an average 18.5 percent capital ratio in the machine industry and 20 percent in manufacturing.

Accordingly, it is difficult to borrow and use money and there is also a great capital burden brought on by the need to increase the capital ratio to keep pace with plant investment.

Apart from this, there are other worries remaining for the industry, such as a shortage of institutional facilities for the introduction of advanced technology and for attracting high quality overseas brain-power, and a tax burden that applies to non-domestically produced raw materials and materials for facilities.

Industry sources explain that these bottlenecks must be overcome if our country's semiconductor industry, which has a high proportion of assembly-type production, is to be able to rise to the standard of advanced countries, which have comprehensive production systems that include wafer processing, circuit design, manufacturing and assembly.

Meanwhile, the semiconductor export goal for this year is \$1.65 billion, including both wafer processing and assembly-type production; this is a 31.1 percent increase over last year's exports of \$1,258,430.

Semiconductors, which are among the 10 top-ranking major export products in the electronics field, may be expected to maintain this position in the future, thanks to an increasing world demand trend and efforts for technological development in the industry.

6-Inch Wafer Mass-Production

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 13 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co (Kang Chin-ku, President) plans to expand its wafer processing facilities and mass

produce and process 70,000 wafers of from 4 to 6 inches in size each month, beginning in April.

According to industry sources on the 13th, Samsung Semiconductor currently processes 30,000 4-inch wafers per month. Going on from this, the company plans to mass-produce 5-inch wafers during the month of March, and 6-inch wafers during the month of April.

When these facilities are completed, Samsung will be able to produce a total of 70,000 wafers of 3 to 6 inches in size per month. Samsung is in the midst of pushing forward with mass production of 5- and 6-inch wafers as it mass-produces 64K and 256K DRAM's. The larger the surface area of individual wafers becomes in this fashion, the greater the chip productivity becomes.

For example, no more than 250 64K DRAM's can be produced with a 3-inch wafer, but 700 can be produced with a 5-inch wafer.

12837

CSO: 4107/108

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OPTICAL FIBER, SEMICONDUCTOR, COMPUTER EXPORTS BRISK

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN 28 Feb 85 p 10

[Text] As export demand increases, high-tech industries such as optical communications, semiconductors and computers are speeding up their activities as never before in a new type of development competition to increase their share of the domestic market.

In particular, some companies in the optical communications and semiconductor fields are unable to meet demand for exports, at least in a limited number of items, and are experiencing boom conditions, with three shifts working around the clock.

For example, in the field of optical communications--referred to as a communications method from the realm of fantasy--Gold Star Electric Co is formulating plans for large-scale exports of Korean products to the United States, which provides technological assistance in this field, and is completely ridding itself of concern over excess production facilities.

Gold Star has concluded a large-scale, long-term supply contract for optical fiber with AT & T in the United States, which has more than 60 percent of the world optical communications market. Gold Star has thus become the first of our country's industries to begin exports in this field in earnest.

The contract calls for Gold Star to export approximately \$30 million worth of optical fiber to the United States, beginning with \$3 million worth this year (the first year), starting in March.

Gold Star thus goes over into full-scale operation beginning this March and has plans to invest in enlarged facilities beginning next year.

In particular, the optical fibers being newly exported are long wavelength, single-mode fibers, with less than 0.5 decibel loss, being manufactured by the ultra high-tech wavelength separation method.

It is believed that Gold Star's new exports have finally created an opportunity for the quality of Korean-made items to receive worldwide recognition.

The exports are important for another major reason.

This is that the export wind is rising in this industry, which up to now, due to very low domestic demand and export demand, has been concerned over excess production facilities and a low rate of utilization.

Current total yearly production by the four major domestic optical communications firms is as follows:

- . Gold Star Electric produces 36,000 km of optical fiber and 4,600 km of optical cable;
- . Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co produces 36,000 km of optical fiber and 4,000 km of optical cable;
- . Daewoo Telecommunications produces 40,000 km of optical fiber and 3,000 km of optical cable; and
- . Daehan Wire Co produces 40,000 km of optical fiber and 2,000 km of optical cable.

In total, this is 152,000 km of optical fiber, and 13,000 km of optical cable. However, domestic demand this year is 8,300 km of optical fiber and 230 km of optical cable, and is expected to remain at 5.5 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively, of yearly production capacity.

Accordingly, the case of Gold Star's new export contract is being acknowledged as a new lifeline for the optical communications industry.

An export wind is also rising in the semiconductor industry, which manufactures the "philosophers stone" of the modern age.

The semiconductor industry is richly enjoying overseas sales at high prices for custom orders and special-use items, rather than standardized products.

Of the four companies having a wafer-processing capability--Gold Star Semiconductor, Hyundai Electronics, Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications and Hankuk Electronics--Gold Star, Samsung and Hankuk have increasing export demand and are enjoying boom conditions, with three-shift work around the clock.

Samsung manufactures some 400 types of semiconductors, but its profits are increasing due to its export of custom orders for semiconductors.

Gold Star has already concluded a contract with AT & T to export \$32 million worth of thin film hybrid [pad mak hon song] integrated circuits. The price currently received is from \$100 to \$000 per unit.

This is reckoned to set the record for the most expensive semiconductor being exported.

Gold Star also is exporting semi-custom items such as CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor) gate arrays, the Z80 microprocessor for use in

business computers and integrated circuits for use in telephones, at high prices.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications is also sending integrated circuits for telephones at \$8 each, color-signal integrated circuits for television sets at \$1.80, 8-bit microcomputers for in-house products [kajon chep-um yong] at \$3, and packaged integrated circuits for calculators at 80 cents to the United States.

Hyundai Electronics has joined hands with the Inmos Co of the United States and plans to manufacture 256K DRAM's [dynamic random access memory] soon, but Hyundai plans to develop and sell overseas the CMOS, which goes for from \$22 to \$23, rather than the NMOS (negative channel metal-oxide semiconductor) which has a unit price of around \$12.

Hankuk Electronics is also manufacturing individual elements and semiconductors for special use and is exporting some 15 percent more than it did last year.

Together with this kind of export effort by wafer-processing companies, companies that perform assembly work are also becoming more active in exports. Semiconductor exports this year are expected to reach \$1.72 billion.

This is an increase of 38.7 percent over last year's exports of \$1,258,400,000.

It looks as if semiconductors, which have held first place among the 10 major large export items, will continue to maintain this position in the future due to a combination of increasing world demand, increased investment in facilities by the industry and efforts at technological development.

At the same time, a new type of competition in the computer field by companies pursuing the domestic market is getting intensely hotter.

Among those enterprises seeking to transform their company, virtually all are participating in so-called advanced industries.

Of these, the computer industry is the one which has the greatest gap with advanced countries and in which it is most difficult to catch up.

This is a high value-added industry, that applies concentrated brainpower to high technology in the fields of electronics, electricity and communications. Thus for our situation, which is one poor in natural resources, [this industry also provides] a golden market, with a marvellously great influence effect [p'agup hyokwa], once we just get on the track to growth.

Thus industry competition for the development of new technology and new models is becoming intensely hotter every day.

In personal computers, the 8-bit [model] was the principal type, even up to last year.

[Now,] beginning with the marketing by Gold Star of four models under the name "P'aemi Computer," other companies in the industry, such as Samsung Electronics, Daewoo Electronics and Sambo Computer Co, have opened up an intensely hot competition as they show off their new models.

When the memory capacity of personal computers became greater and IBM of the United States seized the world market, Korean companies also vied with each other to be the first to offer IBM-compatible 16-bit models.

Meanwhile, the Gold Star "Mighty," a 16-bit business computer developed independently by the Gold Star Co, was shown in April of last year and took the lead, as Gold Star Semiconductor, Samsung Electronics [Samsung chon'gwan], Daewoo Electronics and Sambo Computer Co came out with 16-bit models or began preparations for marketing.

In particular, Gold Star Semiconductor, joining hands with AT & T and through technical cooperation with AT & T's Italian subsidiary, Olivetti Co, plans to develop and market the GSSPC 24 personal computer and is expected to go on to gamble everything in the domestic market with the IBM 5550.

In the medium and large-size computer field, Gold Star has concluded a technological cooperation contract with Honeywell Co of the United States and is manufacturing a 32-bit super minicomputer and a 64-bit mainframe computer. Moreover, Samsung Electronics also has formed a joint-venture company with the Hewlett-Packard Co of the United States and is jumping into the market in earnest.

In particular, Gold Star Semiconductor has concluded a technological cooperation [agreement] with AT & T, the world's largest communications company, and is manufacturing and selling the 3B20 series, which has the reputation as [being] the most suitable system for putting together high-speed, highly secure intra-company communications networks (local area networks--LAN). It looks as if the company will be making a major contribution to the construction of our country's comprehensive communications network, as we look toward the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics.

12837

CSO: 4107/130

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

U.S. OFFICIAL SUGGESTS 1987 ROK-U.S. SUMMIT

SK290957 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by TONG-A ILBO Washington correspondent Mun Myong-ho]

[Text] On 26 April, a high-ranking official of the U.S. Administration suggested that the holding of another ROK-U.S. summit in 1987 can be accepted as a fait accompli in accordance with the plan to hold such talks on a regular basis.

This official, who deals with Asian and Pacific issues, made such a suggestion, noting it is strictly his personal view, in response to the question, "Is the plan to hold high-ranking talks on a regular basis finalized and do you consider another round of talks in 1987 as natural?"

The official, who wished to remain anonymous, said: It is not appropriate to anticipate or assume in advance the President's schedule. However, I think that the summit talks held every 2 years between Korea and the United States mean that such talks have now become regular talks [chongyehwa toen kot].

This official also added: I personally feel that in view of the importance of ROK-U.S. relations, such frequent contacts are very appropriate and natural. Thus, the holding of another summit after such an interval would not be at all surprising.

In connection with the fact that the United States illegally sold its helicopters to North Korea, he said that "This is not a matter of making compensation to the Republic of Korea. Korea and the United States have not discussed any issue relating to compensation but they discussed the measures through which the two nations can jointly reduce the harmful consequences brought about by the illegal sale.

In connection with the contents of the press interview with the high-ranking White House official, suggesting the possibility of the holding of another ROK-U.S. summit in 1987, a concerned Foreign Ministry official said, on 29 April, that "It is quite natural and correct for the leaders of the two nations, which are maintaining close relations, to meet with each other on a regular basis in order to discuss matters."

CSO: 4107/160

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

COMMENT ON PAKISTANI PRESIDENT'S VISIT

To Pay Official Visit

SK180745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0702 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 18 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--Pakistan's President Mohammad Ziaul Haq will arrive in Seoul May 6 for a five-day state visit at the invitation of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, Hwang Son-pil, spokesman for the South Korean president, announced Thursday.

During his stay here, Ziaul Haq will hold two rounds of summit talks with Chon to discuss matters of mutual interest and ways to promote friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, Hwang said.

Zialu Haq, the first Pakistani head of state to visit Korea since Seoul and Islamabad established diplomatic relations in November 1983, will be accompanied by his wife and several high-ranking government officials.

The Pakistani president and his party will also visit industrial facilities, the Saemaul (New Community) movement headquarters and the Islamic mosque, Masjid.

A diplomatic source here said that Ziaul Haq's upcoming visit to Korea will serve as an "epoch-making" turning point in the consolidation of bilateral cooperation in various fields, including trade and economic cooperation.

South Korea's trade with Pakistan reached 117 million U.S. dollars in 1984--87 million dollars in exports and 30 dollars in imports.

The Pakistani Government has high praise for the South Korean Government's efforts toward the peaceful reunification of the two Koreas, although the nonaligned nation maintains a neutral position on the question of the Korean peninsula, the source said.

The upcoming state visit, which was arranged despite the short history of diplomatic ties between Korea and Pakistan, reflects the rapid development in their bilateral relations, the source said.

The Pakistani leader will have the opportunity to get on-the-spot knowledge about South Korea's recent economic development, the source said.

The upcoming visit will help South Korea to gain further support from non-aligned and Islamic nations, the source added.

Interview With Ziaul Haq

SK180845 Seoul YONHAP in English 0815 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Islamabad, 17 Apr (YONHAP)--Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he hopes his visit to South Korea will result in a complete range of agreements on economic, cultural, scientific and technological affairs.

In an interview with YONHAP NEWS AGENCY at the presidential palace here, Ziaul Haq said, "It is our intention to learn from your country and from your experiences the progress, the phenomenal progress which the Republic of Korea has made during the past two decades."

The Pakistani president is scheduled to visit Korea May 6-10.

Although no agenda has been arranged for the upcoming summit meeting between Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Ziaul Haq, the Pakistani president said: "I want to learn from the experiences of my friend, President Chon, and to share with him his thoughts and experiences. We will share the present environment in our region, how to promote South-South cooperation and a whole range of subjects in which the two heads of states can engage themselves, by which we can profit to improve bilateral relations and also create a better understanding in the region."

The Pakistani leader said that his nation has always promoted the peaceful reunification of Korea and that it intends to strengthen the mutual understanding created by the inter-Korean joint communique for peaceful reunification on July 4, 1972.

"Until the two Koreas unite, Pakistan will follow its very sincere efforts in bringing about understanding, not only between the two Koreas, but also between Pakistan and both North and South Korea," Ziaul Haq said.

Concerning Pakistan's current international situation, Ziaul Haq said: "Pakistan has pursued policies with emphasis on Pakistan's relationship with China, and Pakistan's peaceful relationships with other neighbors of which India, Iran, Afghanistan and now the Soviet Union also come what with." [As published] "It has been Pakistan's policy that we should pursue cooperation with countries of the South, South-South cooperation and it is in this respect that we look forward to a very close productive relationship with your great country."

About the war in Afghanistan, the Pakistani president said, "It is not possible to solve this problem militarily. We hope to solve the problem politically through the auspices of the United Nations."

On the possibility of lifting martial law by the eighth anniversary of the July military coup, Ziaul Haq said that it will take more time before martial law can be lifted.

July 5 will mark the eighth anniversary of the military take-over, but unfortunately it has not allowed the eighth year to complete itself, Ziaul Haq said.

"We have now inducted the elected civilian representatives of the people of Pakistan," he said.

The prime minister gained a unanimous vote of confidence from the entire National Assembly and is now in the process of forming a new government. By this time, the president's visit to Korea [as received] there will be a very effective cabinet functioning in the federal level, he added.

Daily Welcomes Visit

SK190021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "President Zia's Visit"]

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq will arrive in Seoul May 6 on a five-day state visit. He will be the first Pakistani head of state to visit Korea. His visit comes less than 18 months after Seoul and Islamabad established diplomatic relations in November 1983.

This fact alone bespeaks how rapidly relations between Korea and Pakistan have grown. Given the realities facing our two countries, we trust our relations will deepen further. President Zia's visit will no doubt provide considerable momentum to further stimulate such development.

Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Zia will hold two rounds of summit talks to discuss ways of deepening cooperative relations between the two countries. President Zia will also visit major industrial facilities and the Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement) Headquarters. Thus Zia's visit will help expedite Seoul-Islamabad links in economic, trade and other fields.

Although Pakistan maintains a nonaligned diplomatic policy, President Zia's visit will afford him the opportunity to witness anew Seoul's arduous efforts to ease tension on the Korean peninsula as a necessary step toward peaceful unification. As Zia visited North Korea three years ago, his trip here will show him the sharp contrast between the divided halves of the peninsula. He will see which side has achieved genuine development for the good of its people while working for peace on the peninsula.

We take note of the influence Pakistan has been exercising among nonaligned and Islamic countries. We trust President Zia can provide such nations with a true picture of realities on our divided peninsula.

Some 70 countries will send delegates to Indonesia next week to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference of Afro-Asian countries. Both South and North Korea will be represented at the Bandung event which we hope will be used as a forum for helping promote the well-being of all participating countries. The last thing we want to see is an attempt to make this conference an arena for polemics to promote partisan interests.

We hope President Zia's visit will bolster mutual relations between Seoul and Islamabad as well as the cause of peace and coprosperity in the world.

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PRIVATE-LEVEL CONTACT CONSIDERED FOR COLLISION CASE

SK190018 Seoul YONHAP in English 0004 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 19 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--The South Korean Government has been considering allowing a private-level contact with China in Hong Kong to discuss the compensation of the damage done by a Chinese freighter to a South Korean drag-net fishing boat.

The possibility of the civilian contact between the two countries which have no diplomatic relations was raised as the skipper of the Chinese freighter Tanjinhai and South Korean maritime police agreed to "hold negotiation on the issue of compensation and the responsibility of the accident."

The agreement came shortly past midnight Thursday about 24 hours after the accident took place off South Korea's southwestern coast following a negotiation between the two sides at the accident site.

The note of agreement signed by Liu Huangshan, the captain of the 10,000-ton Chinese freighter said that "the two sides will hold negotiation at the earliest time possible to discuss the compensation and to pinpoint the responsibility of the accident."

The negotiation is likely to involve the representatives of both the Chinese and Korean shipping companies.

A South Korean Government source said Friday that "if the negotiation takes place in Hong Kong between the companies or agents designated by the two sides, issues will revolve on the cause of the accident, compensation and the responsibility."

"We hope that the matter will be settled amicably," he said.

"If the matter is not settled amicably, a necessary diplomatic measure can be taken or we may bring the matter to the international maritime organization for an arbitration, he said.

After the exchange of the note of agreement, the Chinese freighter left the accident site for Qingdao, Shandong, its original destination, while three

South Korean Coast Guard ships also returned to its home port after failing in its rescue operation.

All of the 12 crews aboard the sunken South Korean fishing boat are presumed to be perished, the maritime police said.

The Chinese freighter collided with the Wonkun No 11 at a latitude of 33 degrees, 47 minutes north and at a longitude of 124 degrees, 17 minutes east, at 11:17 p.m. local time Wednesday. The collision caused the Korean boat to sink.

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

BURMESE POLICE OFFICERS--Seoul, 12 Apr (YONHAP)--Five senior Burmese police officers arrived in Seoul Friday for a week-long visit at the invitation of South Korea's National Police Headquarters (NPH). The Burmese police delegation, led by Up Hone Myint, quartermaster general of the People's Police Force, is scheduled to pay courtesy calls on Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Home Minister Chong Sok-mo, and to hold talks with Korean police leaders, including the director of the NPH. The Korean and Burmese police leaders are expected to exchange views on ways to promote bilateral cooperation and the exchange of police personnel, NPH officials said. The Burmese are also scheduled to visit the national police college and to tour the third infiltration tunnel dug by North Koreans near the truce village of Panmunjom. The Burmese delegation includes U Soe Myint, director of the special intelligence and security department; U Pe Kyi, director of the Rangoon division; U Kyaw Aye, deputy director of the communication and supply department; and U Tin Aung, director of the general department. They are scheduled to return home on Thursday. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0705 GMT 12 Apr 85 SK]

OVERSEAS DEMAND FOR WORKERS GROWS--Seoul, 17 Apr (YONHAP)--The demand for South Korea technicians and workers by foreign countries has risen substantially this year, portending a bright future for Koreans' overseas employment in the future. The Korea Overseas Development Corporation said Wednesday that it received demands from eight countries for 1,681 Korean workers in nine job areas during the first three months of this year, up 25 percent from last year. Saudi Arabia requested 858 workers in eight areas, including construction and medicine, the United States asked for 454 people to work in the pleasure boat industry, and Singapore applied for 259 personnel in the construction and manufacturing areas, the state-run corporation said. In addition, the United Arab Emirates requested 36 Korean workers for the maintenance area, Kuwait asked for 35 people for construction and medical jobs, and Honduras applied for 27 Korean manufacturing workers. The corporation also said that 1,132 workers have already left for overseas jobs, and the rest will leave before April 20. Korean nurses working in Saudi Arabia will be paid 800-1,000 U.S. dollars per month, depending on their experience. Telecommunications technicians employed by the Saudi Arabian Government will earn month salaries ranging from 740 dollars to more than 2,000 dollars. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0857 GMT 17 Apr 85 SK]

DEPARTURE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR--Seoul, 17 Apr (YONHAP)--Richard Walker, U.S. ambassador to South Korea, left here Wednesday for the United States to consult with administration officials about the upcoming visit by Korean President Chon Tu-hwan to Washington. Chon is scheduled to make an official visit to the United States April 25-27. Walker is expected to return to Seoul early next month. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0759 GMT 17 Apr 85 SK]

NEW ROK AMBASSADORS--Seoul, 19 Apr (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Friday conferred credentials on six recently appointed overseas mission chiefs, including Yi Nam-ki, ambassador to Italy, and Kim Sang-tae, ambassador to Taiwan, at the presidential residence, Chongwadae. Also given presidential credentials were Yi Pok-hyong, ambassador to Argentina, Chong Hae-yong, ambassador to Bahrain, Choe Tong-chin, ambassador to Kenya, and Pak Tong-sun ambassador to Jordan. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0917 GMT 19 Apr 85 SK]

DIPLOMATS IN PRC--Seoul, 22 Apr (OANA-YONHAP)--Two South Korean diplomats have entered mainland China for the first time since the communist government took power in the mainland, it was learned here Monday. Yi Si-yong, minister of Seoul's permanent mission to the United Nations and Kum Chong-ho of Foreign Ministry, former chief of Middle East affairs section, reportedly arrived in Beijing Sunday to attend a UN seminar on Palestinian problems to be held in the Chinese capital from Monday through Friday. They obtained entry visas from the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo, it was learned. South Korea and China have maintained no diplomatic relations, since China came under communist rule. The UN seminar is an annual event sponsored by the UN Committee on the exercise of inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to promote international attention to the Palestinian problem. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 GMT 22 Apr 85 SK]

JAPANESE JUSTICE, SCIENCE MINISTERS--Tokyo (YONHAP)--The Japanese Government is cautiously considering fielding its ministers of justice and science and technology in the coming 13th annual cabinet ministers conference with South Korea to be held in Seoul sometime toward the end of August, a Japanese Foreign Ministry source said Monday. No Japanese ministers of justice and science and technology ever participated in the bilateral cabinet ministers conference. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Apr 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FOREIGN POLICY TRADE CONSULTATION HELD WITH JAPAN

SK150347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0241 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 15 Apr (YONHAP)--Foreign Ministry officials of South Korea and Japan held their second bilateral diplomatic policy consultation meeting here Monday to discuss the chronic trade imbalance between the two countries and the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

With a particular concern over Japan's failure to reflect Korean requests in its April 9 trade measures, the Seoul government demanded from its island neighbor the correction of the measures during the meeting.

Korea insists that Japan lower tariff rates on 60 of its export items, expand the GSP (generalized system of preferences) benefits to 58 other Korean products, and remove indirect import restrictions. Also, the Korean Government proposed to Japan advancing the date of the bilateral trade talks scheduled for the latter half of this year in an effort to have its demands reflected in Japan's action program for the new trade measures due in July.

A meeting between the directors-general of Asian affairs in the two countries' Foreign Ministries was also proposed by the Seoul government to be held in the first half of this year to discuss abolition of Japan's fingerprinting requirements for Koreans residing in Japan. More than 670,000 Koreans are now living there, the majority being descendants of those Koreans taken to Japan during that nation's 1910-45 colonial rule of Korea for forced labor. At the meeting, First Assistant Foreign Minister Han U-sok led the Korean delegation, while the Japanese side was headed by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Shinichiro Asao.

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

NETHERLANDS LUBBER STRESSES TRADE WITH KOREA

SK151130 Seoul YONHAP in English 1047 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 15 Apr (YONHAP)--The Netherlands will serve as "gate to the EEC (European Economic Community)," in its acceptance of South Korean exports, visiting Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said here Monday.

In a press conference on the fourth day of his five-day official visit, Lubbers said that Korean-Dutch trade can be increased by "taking advantage of Holland's strategic position as a gate to the EEC."

To promote economic cooperation between the two countries, Lubbers said there is a possibility that Korean-Dutch joint ventures, which have already penetrated the Middle East, could expand throughout Asia or to other parts of the world.

Lubbers said that the two countries have not yet made any new agreements on specific economic cooperation projects, but the details will be discussed in the joint Korea-Netherlands economic cooperation committee meetings.

Regarding the Dutch Government's policy toward the Korean peninsula, Lubbers emphasized the Netherlands' contribution to the UN Forces during the Korean War and its support for Seoul's position in international forums, especially the UN, in the post-war years.

Lubbers referred a question about the ability of the Netherlands to help the South Korean Government improve relations with communist nations to Foreign Minister Hans van Den Broek, who replied that if requested, the Dutch Government would do so.

One of the remarkable efforts being made by the South Korean government is its continual attempt to bring about dialogue with the North, in order to achieve peaceful coexistence, Broek said. All the steps taken so far by Seoul have indicated that the South Korean Government is in favor of a political solution rather than a military one.

Lubbers said he plans to invite his South Korean counterpart, No Sin-yong, to visit the Netherlands.

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK, ECONOMY IN 2D QUARTER LIKELY TO REBOUND

SK190344 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Seoul, 19 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea's sluggish exports are likely to rebound from the second quarter of this year, a report from the Korea Traders Association (KTA) showed Friday.

The nation's exports declined 7.7 percent in the first quarter of this year from a year ago, but the April-June period is expected to see an increase of 6.2 percent over a year earlier to 8.05 billion U.S. dollars, the report showed.

It said that electric and electronic goods, machinery and toys will propel the expected recovery of the nation's export performance.

The arrival of letters of credit (l/c), an indicator of future export performance, is also likely to rise 11.4 percent over a year earlier to 578 million dollars in the second quarter, according to the KTA report.

The report said that exports of electric and electronic goods are expected to increase 14.7 percent over the same period last year in the second quarter of this year. The rise will be led by continuous good performance of video tape recorders, computer peripherals and semiconductors in the U.S. market.

Among the non-textile light industry products, exporters of leather bags and gloves, toys and dolls seem to enjoy increasing demand from the industrialized nations due to their improved quality, but footwear and wood products, including plywood, are likely to lose market.

The export increase rate will be at the meager 3.9 percent for the non-textile light industry products, the report said.

The report predicted that textile exports will edge up by 0.5 percent over a year earlier due to the recent restrictionist moves by the United States coupled with lower prices offered by rival exporters such as China.

The exports of steel products which are affected by voluntary restraint chiefly for the United States are expected to drop 0.9 percent and those of ships to fall 0.7 percent due to sluggish exports of repaired and remodeled ships, according to the report.

CSO: 4100/377

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ENERGY IMPORT--Seoul, 18 apr (YONHAP)--South Korea imported 1.25 billion U.S. dollars worth of energy resources during the first two months of this year, a 5.6 percent increase from the same period last year, the Korean Energy and Resources Ministry said Thursday. The energy bills, accounted for 27.6 percent of Korea's 4.52 billion dollars worth of imports during January and February, according to statistics provided by the ministry. Korea imported 1.09 billion dollars worth of crude oil, 149 million dollars worth of bituminous coal and 14 million dollars worth of energy resources this year, an 8.3 percent increase from last year's 6.76 billion-dollar total. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0548 GMT 18 Apr 85 SK]

PRICE OF OIL PRODUCTS--Seoul, 13 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea's Trade and Industry Ministry Saturday lowered the domestic price of oil products, such as ethylene and propylene, to 7.9 percent, ministry officials said. The reduction was designed to enhance the competitive capabilities of Korean firms in the international market, where the price of oil products has dropped recently, officials said. The decline in international prices resulted in part from Canada and Saudi Arabia joining in the production of oil products, they explained. The price of ethylene was lowered by six percent, from 397,419 won (467 U.S. dollars; one U.S. dollar is worth about 850 won) per ton to 373,574 won per ton; that of propylene declined by 1.3 percent, from 378,560 won per ton to 373,547 won per ton. The prices of both benzene and toluene dropped by 2.51 percent, from 329,651 won per ton to 321,367 won per ton while that of xylene fell by 5 percent, from 278,000 won per ton to 264,100 won per ton. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0006 GMT 13 Apr 85 SK]

ROK-SPAIN AVIATION TALKS--Seoul, 15 Apr (YONHAP)--South Korea and Spain Monday opened a working-level meeting in Seoul to conclude a bilateral air transport agreement, a Korean Transportation Ministry official said. The three-day meeting will focus on the air traffic rights of the two nations' airliners. The two sides work to initial the agreement at the close of the meeting. At an earlier similar meeting, held in Madrid in September 1982, the two nations had agreed, in principle, to conclude an aviation agreement. However the details have to be hammered out. The Korean delegation is led by Kim Chol-yong, director general of the Civil Aviation Bureau of the

Transportation Ministry while the Spanish side is headed by Domingo Sanchez Sanchez, deputy director general of the International Technical Cooperation Bureau of the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0644 GMT 15 Apr 85 SK]

INCREASED ROK-DUTCH TRADE RECOMMENDED--Seoul, 17 Apr (YONHAP)--The Korea Institute for Economics and Technology (KIET) Wednesday recommended that South Korea and the Netherlands rely more on each other and less on Japan for imports in order to rectify their enormous trade deficits with Japan. In a report on how to promote Korean-Dutch economic relations, KIET noted that Korea and the Netherlands recorded overall trade deficits of 2.6 billion dollars and 1.3 billion dollars, respectively, in 1983. KIET suggested that the Netherlands import such items as synthetic fibers, textiles, tiles, toys, cars and color TV sets from Korea and that Korea import such Dutch-made items as machinery and heavy chemical products. To enhance the development of Third World countries, KIET recommended that the Netherlands help Korean firms to penetrate Eastern European markets and that Korea help Dutch firms to advance into Southeast Asia. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1021 GMT 17 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/377

DAILY CALLS FOR SELF-RELIANT DEFENSE POSTURE

SK172359 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Lessons of Vietnam"]

[Text] This April marks the 10th anniversary of the fall of Vietnam and two other Indochinese states to the communists. It was exactly 10 years ago yesterday that Khmer Rouge rebels took the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh as the first victim of communist conquest in Indochina. Laos also fell later and, on April 30, 1975, Hanoi troops marched into Saigon, the capital of South Vietnam.

During the decade after the communist takeovers in Indochina, the world has witnessed how bloody and cruel radical communist revolutions are. They also taguth us a grave lesson on how conditions such as internal disunity and corruption in the face of an enemy can affect the fate of a sovereign nation.

It is still vivid in our memory that South Vietnam was so beset by a serious split in national opinion that it was incapable of carrying on its 16-year-long war against the combined communist forces of Vietcong insurgents and North Vietnamese troops. Unruly demonstrations calling for the overthrow of the government were staged frequently in Saigon and other major cities in spite of an imminent communist takeover.

Small wonder that the government of Nguyen Van Thieu, which had lacked effective leadership as well as popular support, collapsed so easily.

The fall of Saigon was precipitated by the so-called Vietnamization policy of the United States, which decided to disengage from the war militarily and leave the South Vietnamese to defend themselves. Washington, long weary of a seemingly endless war with no prospects for victory, decided to abandon Vietnam because of mounting antiwar pressure at home and the increasing inability of the Saigon regime to help itself.

What happened to the three Indochinese states after the communist takeover is a sobering reminder of how inhumane and tyrannical communism can be.

Contrary to their professed aims of peace, liberation and prosperity, Indo-chinese communist regimes massacred millions of people in their merciless reform drives. They failed utterly to liberate their people from chronic poverty.

In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot exterminated an estimated 2 million fellow countrymen, more than a fourth of the population, in a campaign of genocide called the "Year Zero" program. Despair, hardship and death were what the Khmer Rouge's "liberation from darkness" brought to the innocent people of Cambodia.

Ten years after its "liberation," Cambodia is still troubled with a civil war between the occupying Vietnamese troops who ousted Pol Pot in 1979 and a coalition of insurgent forces.

Things have not been much better in South Vietnam. Following the communist takeover, thousands upon thousands of people branded "reactionaired" were sent to reformation camps where they were subjected to torture, forced labor and even death. Those who could not tolerate their new communist masters secretly fled in a mass exodus for freedom abroad, mostly by boat.

The fall of Vietnam also caused a widespread feeling of uneasiness among the people here in South Korea who were afraid that Korea might become another Vietnam.

Kim Il-song, the chieftain of the militant North Korean regime, made a hurried trip to Beijing to seek approval from Chinese leaders for his scheme to invade South Korea. It was Deng Xiaoping who discouraged Kim from such military adventurism.

Strong statements by then U.S. President Gerald Ford and Defense Secretary James Schlesinger warning against a communist attack on the South also kept Kim from staging a reckless invasion.

We are reassured by the repeated reaffirmation of the firm U.S. pledge to help defend this republic, which Washington publicly regards as vital for its own national interests. We are also encouraged by the report that the Americans are now gradually shaking off their "post-Vietnam syndrome."

But as we learned from Vietnam, we should step up our efforts to bolster a self-reliant defense posture, without which no amount of outside help would be effective.

CSO: 4100/377

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON FUNCTION ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

SK140948 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0922 GMT 14 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 April (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "to enhance function and role of people's government is important guarantee for acceleration of socialist construction" on the occasion of the third anniversary of the publication of "tasks of the people's government in modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea," a historic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Noting that the historic work of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal classic work brightly indicating the road of the building of communism, the article says.

The cause of socialism and communism is advanced and accomplished through a protracted class struggle and economic and cultural construction. Therefore, such a powerful political weapon as the people's government is needed, if this cause is to be advanced without deviation.

The strengthening and enhancement of its function and role help give full play to the creative might of the popular masses.

The people's government is an organizer of the creative ability of the masses of the working people. In socialist society, people's government fulfills the duty of uniting the popular masses as one political force by firmly arming them with the lines and policies of their party and of organizing and mobilizing them in the fulfillment of the revolutionary tasks set forth by the party. Hence, only when the function and role of the people's government is enhanced is it possible to immensely raise the revolutionary zeal of the popular masses and win a great victory in the revolution and construction.

To enhance the function and role of the people's government is of weighty importance in improving the leadership and management of the socialist economy.

It is a solid guarantee for powerfully accelerating socialist economic construction to successfully accelerating socialist economic construction to successfully guide and manage the national economy. Successful economic management makes it possible to rapidly develop economy and nature full scope to the superiority of the socialist economic system.

It is most important in the economy management of our country to strictly abide by the Tae'an work system. As indicated by our party, the system is the most superior economy management system conforming to the nature of the socialist system.

The people's government plays a big role in establishing a revolutionary system and order in all domains of the state and social affairs and educating all the members of society to voluntarily observe the laws and orders of the state and moral criterion of society.

Our people's government established and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is not only a government commensurate with the state of fulfilling the democratic and socialist revolutions but also a most superior one conforming to the period of the struggle for the building of socialism and communism.

CSO: 4100/380

21 May 1985

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON KIM CHONG-IL WORK ON IDEOLOGICAL SYSTEM

SK170420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0329 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 April (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published a work on more firmly establishing the monolithic ideological system within the whole party and the whole society in April 1974, thus giving a comprehensive elucidation of the orientation and ways of strengthening education in the monolithic idea in conformity with the new requirements of the party and the developing revolution. In this connection, NODONG SINMUN Tuesday carried an article titled "it is our people's noble trait to take the revolutionary idea of the party as their unshakable creed," which says: A broader and more profound education for arming the party members and working people with the revolutionary idea of the party has been conducted under the wise leadership of the party, with the result that the monolithic ideological system has been established more firmly within the whole party and society than ever before and a shining victory won in the revolution and construction.

Our party defined from a new angle the content of the education in the monolithic ideology whose keynote is education in the juche idea, in loyalty, in the party policy and in the revolutionary traditions, in keeping with the developing revolution, and gave an all-round elucidation of the principled demands arising in their application.

In the course of deepening the education for imbuing the party members and working people with the revolutionary idea of the party under the intelligent guidance of our party, they have been definitely equipped with the ideological and moral trait of taking the revolutionary idea of our party as their immovable world outlook and thinking and acting as demanded by it. And the spirit of struggling with might and main for the party and the leader, the country and the people, regarding loyalty to the party and the leader as their first and foremost life, is fully displayed by the party members and the working people.

Our party is now displaying its majestic appearance as an invincible revolutionary party which has turned into a loyal detachment of communist revolutionaries firmly armed with the chuche idea and built its organisational and ideological foundations as firm as a rock. There is the only and one idea, the chuche idea, in our party and there is no room for any other idea.

The fiery zeal with which they bring the intention and plan of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to realization without fail and the high degree of political awareness in unconditionally implementing the decisions and instructions of the party, fearless of fire and water, are a motive force bringing a constant upsurge in socialist construction and a decisive factor guaranteeing its victory.

In conclusion the article stresses that it is an unshakable creed of our people to firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary idea of our party and live and fight as demanded by it.

CSO: 4100/380

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON KIM IL-SONG'S WORK ON EDUCATION

SK171528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 April (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "programmatic guideline for improving the quality of education" on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the publication of "for successful introduction of the universal compulsory 11-year education," a work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The article says: The great leader's work published at the Fifth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly on 10 April, 1975, is a programmatic one indicating the true way of bringing up communist revolutionaries.

In the work he summed up the achievements made in the universal compulsory 11-year education which had been introduced far ahead of schedule under the wise leadership of the party and comprehensively expounded tasks and ways to improve its quality.

The system of the universal compulsory 11-year education is based on a scientific educational system and thoroughly free education, and it is a superior system of compulsory education to make it possible to perfect the general and technical education by combining the two on a higher level.

For the qualitative fulfillment of the universal compulsory 11-year education, he set it as the first and foremost task to decisively improve the quality of the teachers and arm them firmly with a revolutionary world outlook.

Next, he gave a lucid exposition of the aim of socialist education and ways for its realization, putting forward tasks of thoroughly translating the principle of socialist pedagogy into practice.

Socialist education is aimed at educating the rising generation to be ardent communistic revolutionaries who fight for society, people and working class.

President Kim Il-song stressed in the work that to realize the aim of socialist education, the younger generation must be brought up to be excellent revolutionaries for the construction of socialism and communism by strengthening political and ideological education among the students and educating them to possess a high level of scientific knowledge.

He advanced a task to provide schools with more solid foundations for experiment and practice and strengthen the social education of students.

Concrete tasks and ways to carry out the universal compulsory 11-year education qualitatively which was expounded in the work are a programmatic guiding compass which had brought a new turn in developing education and boosted the qualitative level of school education in keeping with the developing reality.

Noting that big successes have been made in developing the nation's education under the wise leadership of our party in the past by energetically striving to realize the universal compulsory 11-year education qualitatively, the article stresses: All the successes are a brilliant fruition of the church-based educational idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the wise guidance of our party to develop the educational work.

CSO: 4100/380

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY LAUDS DEVOTION OF REVOLUTIONARY FIGURE

SK210953 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0923 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 April (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 93d birth anniversary (21 April 1892) of Mrs Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and an outstanding leader of the women's emancipation movement in our country.

The article says: Mrs Kang Pan-sok took the road of the revolutionary struggle in the historical period when the path of the Korean Revolution was hewed out. Totally devoted to the country, the nation and the revolutionary cause, she performed immortal feats to remain recorded forever in the history of the liberation of the country and our women's emancipation movement.

Taking the road at the dawn of history of ordeal together with Mr Kim Hyong-chik, an outstanding leader of our anti-Japanese National Liberation Movement, which he carved out, Mrs Kang Pan-sok actively helped him in his revolutionary activities, greatly contributing to the development of the Korean National Liberation Movement.

She was the great Korean mother who held in high esteem the sun of the nation who our people greeted for the first time in their history spanning thousands of years. She actively helped the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his revolutionary activities with all her energies and thereby rendered great services for hewing out and advancing the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Upholding the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, she devoted herself to its realization and greatly contributed to the creation of the anti-Japanese armed ranks.

Upholding the idea of the great leader on the women's emancipation, Mrs Kang Pan-sok, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, firmly united broad sections of working women around the revolutionary organization and thus performed immortal exploits in advancing the women's movement in our country.

Guided and assisted by the great leader, she formed the anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first revolutionary women's mass organization in our country, on 26 December 1926. Its formation marked a historical event which occasioned a new turn in the development of our women's emancipation movement and the socio-political life of our women.

It was only after the formation of the anti-Japanese Women's Association that our women's emancipation movement could powerfully advance along the road of chuche under the wise guidance of the great leader.

Indeed, Mrs Kang Pan-sok was an ardent revolutionary fighter and the great Korean mother who fought with all devotion for the sacred cause of the country's liberation, the people's happiness and the genuine emancipation of the women.

The liberation of the country, the people's freedom and happiness which she had so much desired were brought into brilliant reality by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Immortal feats and noble revolutionary spirit displayed by Mrs Kang Pan-sok for the country will shine forever, the article stresses.

MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN carry articles on the occasion of her birth anniversary.

CSO: 4100/380

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LECTURE GIVEN IN PYONGYANG ON LENIN BIRTHDAY

SK250404 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--A lecture on the 115th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin was given in Pyongyang on April 24.

In the lecture on the subject "Leninism and Socialist and Communist Construction in Our Era", Vice-President of the Academy of Social Science Han Hui-ho said that Lenin propounded Leninism by developing Marxism in conformity with the new historic condition in which capitalism went over to the stage of imperialism and thus encouraged the working class and people to the struggle for smashing the bulwark of imperialism and achieving freedom and liberation and laid a foundation for transition from capitalism to socialism.

After referring to the doctrine and feats of Lenin, the lecturer dwelt on the successes achieved by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people in the patriotic war under the uplifted banner of Leninism and their endeavours for the building of socialism and communism.

The communist movement in our country, he noted, began developing from the beginning of the 1920s under the influence of the October Socialist Revolution guided by Lenin.

The lecturer dwelt on the fact that the great leader President Kim Il-song founded the immortal chuche idea with a deep insight into the urgent demand of the era and the Korean revolution and, by applying it, indicated in an allround way the road of successfully carrying out the historic task of the working class and popular masses for national, class and human liberation and the building of socialism and communism.

He said in detail that the theory on the building of socialism and communism expounded by President Kim Il-song has been developed in depth by our party.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

ACTIVITIES COMMEMORATING KPA ANNIVERSARY

Ministry Gives Film Show

SK240917 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a film show on April 23 on the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Invited there were military attaches of foreign embassies here.

Present there were General Kim Kwang-chin and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

The attendants appreciated the feature film "The Red Wings".

Foreign Embassy Officials Lay Wreaths

SK251540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang laid wreaths before the monument to fallen fighters of the People's Army on April 25 on the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Present there were Major General Yi Hong-son and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

An honour guard of the KPA lined up in front of the monument.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters of the People's Army.

Cemetery of Fallen Fighters

SK251535 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Members of our side to the Military Armistice Commission, members of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers,

and Czechoslovak and Polish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission laid wreaths in the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Korean People's Army in Kaesong on April 25 on the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the heroic KPA founding.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the fallen fighters.

Wreaths were also laid in the cemetery of fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers.

Artists Performances

SK260029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0006 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Apr (KCNA)--Central and local artists are visiting People's Army units from April 22 to give colorful performances on the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

The pieces performed by the artists for the People's Army soldiers highly praise the greatness, wise guidance and imperishable feats of our party and the respected leader President Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero, who founded our revolutionary armed forces, developed and strengthened them into a steel-like detachment and has led them along the road of victory and glory.

They also give a vivid depiction of the boundless loyalty of the People's Army soldiers to the party and the leader, the traditional traits of mass heroism, revolutionary comradeship, unity between the superior and the subordinate and unity between soldiers and people and their optimistic life in the army.

The performances of the artists powerfully inspire the People's Army soldiers who are firmly guarding the defense line of the country with burning loyalty to the great leader and the glorious party centre to the implementation of the party's military line.

Soviet, Chinese Soldiers Mark Day

SK291023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--Meetings were held at a unit of the Beijing Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and a military academy of the Soviet Union on April 23 to celebrate the 53d anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

Noting that the DPRK's proposal for North-South parliamentary talks is very just, the political commissar of a unit of the Beijing Military District stressed that the United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea.

A vice-president of the Military Academy of the Soviet Union in his speech expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to reunify the country without outside interference on a democratic basis in a peaceful way.

CSO: 4100/436

21 May 1985

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV, ROMANIAN RALLIES MARK KPA ANNIVERSARY

SK041108 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the founding of the KPA, a soldiers' rally was held at the Yugoslav People's Army Hall in Belgrade on 22 April under the joint sponsorship of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense of Yugoslavia and the Belgrade Army District of the Yugoslav People's Army.

At the rally site, there were pictures of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visiting the Ninth Unit of the KPA and of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il at the rostrum at the Pyongyang mass demonstration commemorating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. On display at the rally site were the immortal classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the works of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Also on display were pictures showing the drills and lives of KPA soldiers and books on our country. Attending the rally were the director of the Inspection Bureau of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, the first deputy director of the Political Bureau, the first deputy director of the Information Bureau, and other generals of the Yugoslav People's Army, and the officers of the General Staff of the People's Army and of the Belgrade Army District. Our country's ambassador to Yugoslavia and the military attache of our embassy were invited to the rally. Speeches were made at the rally.

The first deputy director of the Political Bureau of the Yugoslav People's Army, speaking at the rally, noted the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the KPA and waged an arduous armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists in and around Mt Paektu, bringing about the liberation of the country. He stressed that the KPA grew and developed into a stronger, indeluctable revolutionary armed forces in the just war for the liberation of the fatherland against the U.S. imperialists.

Touching on our people's struggle to reunify the divided fatherland, he said: President Kim Il-song emphasized many times the independent democratically based, and peaceful reunification of the country. We actively support the methods of the reunification of the fatherland put forward by President Kim Il-song. We warmly congratulate the successes attained by the Korean people in socialist construction, and express our respect to the KPA for its firm defense of the revolutionary gains.

He mentioned the development of the relations of friendship between the parties and soldiers of the two countries provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Tito.

Soldiers' rallies were also held on 23 April at the Air Force and Air Defense Headquarters of the Yugoslav People's Army. On display at the rally were the immortal classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the works of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. Attending the rally were the director of the Department of Policy and Legal Affairs, the secretary in charge of policy of the Air Force and Air Defense Headquarters of the Yugoslav People's Army, and the officers and soldiers of this headquarters. Invited to the rally was the military attache from our embassy in Yugoslavia. Speeches were made at the rally. After the rally, the participants in the rally saw a movie from our country "The Memoirs of A War Correspondent."

In the meantime, on 17 April a soldiers' rally was held at the (Giurgiu) Garrison Headquarters in Romania to mark the 53d anniversary of the founding of the KPA. The national flags of the two countries were put up at the rally site, and a slogan put up read, "Long live the friendship between the soldiers of Romania and the KPA." On display at the rally site were the immortal classical works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the works of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The rally was attended by the commander and the soldiers of the (Giurgiu) Garrison Headquarters. Invited to the rally was the military attache of our embassy to Romania. Speeches were made at the rally.

Speaking at the rally, the commander of the (Giurgiu) Garrison Headquarters, reviewed the 50-year history of the KPA, shining with victory and glory, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and said: Under the wise leadership of the WPK headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean people have attained outstanding success in the development of their country. Numerous modern plants and enterprises have been built all over the country, science and culture have been developed continuously, and the living standard of the people is continuously improving. We are well aware of the outstanding success attained by the DPRK and value it highly.

The Romanian people and soldiers have actively supported and will continuously support the efforts of the DPRK to reunify the country independently, on the principle of democracy, and peacefully without outside interference.

On this occasion of observing the 53d anniversary of the founding of the KPA, we hope that the relations of mutual support and friendship between the parties and soldiers of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed.

The meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, have been of decisive significance in the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of the two countries. The relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the DPRK in political, economic, and cultural fields have been continuously developing. Expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will contribute greatly to carrying out the cause of socialism and peace.

In the talks during the visit to the DPRK in April 1982 by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and during the visit to our country in June 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song discussions were made to further develop the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian people and the Korean people. Based on this, the relations of friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries have been further developed.

CSO: 4110/154

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

REST FACILITIES FOR PELAGIC FISHERMEN--Pyongyang, 24 Apr (KCNA)--Pelagic fishermen of Korea are taking a rest at rest rooms in large processing base ships called "sanatoria" on the sea. More than 17,000 fishermen of working ships took a rest in the past days at rooms of the large processing base ships "Paekdusan" and "Chilbosan". While giving on-the-spot guidance to "Paekdusan," the first processing base ship of the country, 20 years ago, the great leader President Kim Il-song expressed satisfaction with the equipment of the ship built for the convenience of the life of fishermen and taught that the fishermen of working ships should be let to fully enjoy cultural life in the base ship. Later, special rest rooms appeared in "Paekdusan", "Chilbosan" and other large processing base ships. The fishermen of working ships are now taking a rest at the "sanatoria" on the sea. The pelagic fishermen of Korea also receive social benefits including family rest at holiday homes, a month-long rest, supplementary holidays and tourism. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

FARMERS BECOME ASSISTANT ENGINEERS--Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--[A total of] 326 farmers of the Tongrim cooperative farm, Mundok County, South Pyongan Province, became assistant engineers this year by studying while on the job. After entering the Mundok Agricultural College in 1981, they assiduously studied to become competent agro-technicians. They finished all subjects with good results. Now the Tongrim cooperative farm has hundreds of engineers, specialists and assistant engineers. There are 32 agro-technicians at each workteam. The Mundok Agricultural College has reared a good many farmers into technical personnel over the past five years by successfully running the study-while-working higher educational system. The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea recently sent a letter of thanks to the teachers of the college. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 2 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

NATIONAL WORKERS ART FESTIVAL CLOSES 2 APR

SK050855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--The national festival of workers' art circles which opened on April 2 closed.

Participating in the festival were more than 1,800 art circle members from industrial establishments and organs selected through provincial contests.

They put on stage a number of artistic pieces of diverse genres with high ideological and artistic value created in the pulsating reality in which the working people are engaged in an energetic drive to glorify the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party as a grand festival of victors, in hearty response to the great leader President Kim Il-song's New Year address and the calls of the party Central Committee.

Those stage works emotionally sing of the great national pride and honor of making revolution under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre, holding in high esteem respected President Kim Il-song as the great leader, and well reflect the boundless happiness of our working people who are bringing their hope into bloom in the socialist homeland, while working to their heart's content.

They were highly estimated as they successfully depicted our people's indomitable spirit and loyal heart burning with the determination to carry forward the revolutionary cause of *chuche* to completion through generations under the wise guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The festival showed that the art circle activities are briskly conducted among the working people under the wise leadership of our party, with the result that a great number of artistic pieces with high ideological and artistic value are created and their artistic talent is rapidly developed.

CSO: 4100/436

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

PAK SONG-CHOL AT MEETING ON NODONG CHONGNYON PUBLICATION

SK240440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 April (KCNA)--A meeting marking the publishing of the 10,000th issue of the newspaper NODONG CHONGNYON was held in Pyongyang on 23 April. The newspaper is the organ of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. Present at the meeting were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, and personages concerned, reporters and editors and functionaries of the League of Socialist Working Youth in Pyongyang.

In his report Yi Chong-ki, editor-in-chief of NODONG CHONGNYON, said that the great leader President Kim Il-song, basing himself on the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the course of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded the party organ after the country's liberation and then Chongnyon, the predecessor of the newspaper NODONG CHONGNYON, on 20 April 1946.

With the founding of the newspaper CHONGNYON, the Korean youth came to energetically fight for the building of a new Korea with a close companion in their ideological life and the Korean communist youth movement to have a powerful ideological weapon for firmly rallying millions of young people around the party and the leader and modelling their ranks on the juche idea, he pointed out.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the reporter noted, visited the newspaper office on several occasions and indicated the orientation and ways to be followed by the newspaper in its editing, showing deep care for the writing activity and private life of reporters and editors.

Noting that under the wise guidance of the party and the leader the newspaper made a positive contribution to bringing up the new generation to be reliable successors to the chuche cause who have firmly established a revolutionary outlook on the leader, the reporter said: From the first days of its founding, the newspaper has worked to fully explain and propagandize the great revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song and his imperishable revolutionary feats and noble communist virtues and firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the party among the youth, closely rallied millions of youth around the party and the leader and actively roused them to the struggle for implementing the party line and policy.

All the successes achieved by Rodong Chongnyon are a precious fruition of the wise leadership of the party and the leadership of the party and the leader and a brilliant victory of our party's idea of the press, stressed the reporter.

By a decree dated 18 April of the Central People's Republic of Korea, the newspaper was awarded the "Order of Kim Il-song."

CSO: 4100/380

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BOOK ON KIM IL-SONG BENEVOLENCE PUBLISHED

SK240853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr (KCNA)--The Workers' Party of Korea Publishing House brought out "Among the People" (vol 36), a collection of reminiscences.

It carries 19 pieces of reminiscences on the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and his noble communist virtues.

The book contains a story about an emotional fact that in the beginning of 1946, the year following the country's liberation President Kim Il-song personally went down, disregarding the danger to his personal safety, to Haeju where the moves of the reactionaries and anti-party, counterrevolutionary factionalists were rampant in order to tide over the very complicated situation around there at a stroke with his extraordinary insight and outstanding leadership and untied the masses of different strata and powerfully aroused them to the building of a new society.

Also carried in the book are emotional reminiscences of historic facts telling about President Kim Il-song's wise leadership of our party and people for a brilliant victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work.

The book vividly tells about the boundless benevolence and great love of the respected leader President Kim Il-song who is devoting his all to the people, including moving stories that he rescued the passenger ship "Samjiyon" carrying compatriots in Japan from a storm and that he took a step to supply fitting clothes and uniforms to the children and students throughout the country.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV ARTISTS VISIT--Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--Leading members and artistes of the Yugoslav "Abrasevic" art troupe who had participated in the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" had a round-table conversation in Belgrade on April 25. They gave their impressions of the friendship art festival at a round-table conversation. The head of the troupe said that it was a great honour and happiness for the art troupe to participate in the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" which was organized in Pyongyang in the meaningful month of April celebrating the respected President Kim Il-song's birthday. Proudly saying that the troupe had the honour of giving a performance in the presence of the great leader President Kim Il-song, the head of the troupe noted: We shall remember his care and love in our life. Members of the troupe spoke with deep emotion about the beautiful looks of Pyongyang, saying that they were struck with admiration at the development of Korea. They said: Through out visit to historic Mangyongdae we got a better knowledge of the revolutionary family of President Kim Il-song and deeply felt the unbounded reverence of the Korean people for him. We will do our best to further develop the friendly relations between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 3 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/436

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON DELEGATES VISIT MINDAN HEADQUARTERS

SK231630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, 22 April (KNS-KCNA)--Delegates of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on 19 April visited the central headquarters of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) and had a roundtable conversation on the question of making joint efforts to realize north-south parliamentary talks proposed by the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. "Mindan" is an organization acting on the instructions of the South Korean authorities.

The delegates including Hwang Pyong-tae, deputy director of a department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee, met the deputy director of the International Department of the "Mindan" Centre. They stressed that the proposal of the supreme people's assembly of the DPRK to hold north-south parliamentary talks in the form of joint session of both parliaments or in the form of talks between the representatives of both parliaments and proclaim a joint declaration of non-aggression between the two sides is a most reasonable and realistic step and a patriotic proposal to ease the tense situation obtaining in our country and create a favorable atmosphere for a peaceful reunification through dialogue.

The delegates of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee proposed to the opposite side to pool efforts, irrespective of ideology and organizational affiliation, for realizing this proposal and to promote reconciliation and trust between the two organizations and join efforts in defending the rights of the Koreans in Japan, too.

CSO: 4100/380

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

IL-SONG THANKED FOR FUNDS--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--A meeting of Korean educational workers and scientists in Japan and Korean students studying at Japanese schools was held in Tokyo on 16 April to express thanks to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song for his 96th remittance of educational aid fund and stipends. Placed on the platform of the meeting hall were a portrait of Marshal Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Kim Chong-il. It was attended by Han Tok-su, chairman, and So Man-sul, vice-chairman, of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and Pak Kwang-taek, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Union of Korean teachers in Japan, and other educational workers, scientists under Chongryon and Korean students studying at Japanese schools. No Chae-o, chairman of the Central Educational Society of Koreans in Japan, made a speech and Korean educational workers, scientists and students studying at Japanese schools made speeches to express their determination. A letter to Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/380

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG ON ANTIWAR, ANTINUCLEAR MOVEMENT

SK220031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0018 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Apr (KCNA)--The young people must all come to form a broad united front and develop a more effective anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement on a regional and international scale.

So says the great leader President Kim Il-song on March 15, 1985, answering the questions raised by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Romania.

His answers are carried by NODONG SINMUN today.

President Kim Il-song says:

With an unchanged scheme of world conquest, the U.S. imperialists openly advocate "power politics" and "nuclear war", resorting to a large-scale arms buildup, speeding up the production and deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, expanding their military bases and increasing their armed forces of aggression in all parts of the world.

Owing to the ever intensified imperialist machinations for aggression and war, the danger of a nuclear war is increasing, and the mankind is in a crisis at the crossroads of war and peace.

The young people must safeguard universal peace and security by launching a dynamic joint struggle to frustrate the imperialists' schemes for aggression and war.

The powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement now under way in Asia, Europe and many other parts of the world, is a heavy blow at the imperialists who attempt to provoke a new war.

All peace-loving youth must thoroughly expose and denounce the imperialist policy for aggression and war and give active support to the peoples who are opposed to imperialist aggression. They must also fight to check nuclear arms drive, achieve universal and complete disarmament, establish nuclear-free peace zones in many parts of the world and continually extend them.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP

Foreign Seminars

SK251025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Seminars on the work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il "On Further Developing Educational Work" were held recently at the Sierra Leonean group for the study of the great chuche method of farming, the group of the study of the chuchea idea of Dar-es-Salaam University of Tanzania, the Kuwazana, Zimbabwe, society for the study of the chuche idea and the group for the study of the chuche idea of Aribonimamo County, Madagascar.

Placed on the platforms of the seminar halls were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song and portraits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In his report the chief of the group for the study of the chuche idea of Dar-es-Salaam University of Tanzania stressed that "On Further Developing Educational Work", a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is an educational programme to be taken as a guideline not only by Korea but also by the revolutionary countries of the world in educational work.

In his speech the general secretary of the Kuwazana, Zimbabwe, society for the study of the chuche idea said:

The universal 11-year compulsory education is in force only in Korea in the world.

In Korea the children are called "the king of the country". The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il show all sorts of love and care to bring them up to be competent workers of the country.

Korea has 1.25 million intellectuals and is successfully running the economy of the country with her own native cadres.

A message of greetings to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar which was held at the Sierra Leonean group for the study of the great chuche method of farming.

Foreign Lectures, Seminars Discuss Treatise

SK291010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--An explanatory lecture on dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise "On the Chuche Idea" was held at the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Central African Republic on April 5 and a seminar on this treatise was held at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the higher middle school of Kampala, Ould, Uganda, on April 3 on the occasion of the third anniversary of its publication.

Placed on the platform of the halls were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The lecturer at the explanatory lecture held at the group for the study of the chuche idea of the Central African Republic said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the genius of ideology and theory and of revolution and construction.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il perfectly personifies all the qualities and traits that should be possessed by the successor to the revolutionary cause of the leader.

He enjoys deepest respect and trust among the people as he has performed undying feats for the country and the people with boundless loyalty to the great leader, tested leadership, noble virtues and outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and revolutionary practice.

The speakers at the seminar held in Uganda stressed that the principle of chuche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-reliance in national defense is the guideline in embodying chajusong in ideology, politics, economy and national defense.

Japanese Book Reprinted in Foreign Languages

SK301526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--The book "Kim Chong-il, the People's Leader" (2) brought out by the Japanese "Yuzangaku" Publishing House in Japanese was reprinted by the Foreign Languages Publishing House of our country in English, French, Spanish, German and Arabic.

Printed in the book is a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The book consisting of 6 chapters contains in the form of biography the impressive historical materials on the wise leadership and great personality of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In Chapter 1 "On the Road of Leadership" the book deals with the fact that Comrade Kim Chong-il, after finishing the course of Kim Il-song University, assisted the great leader President Kim Il-song in his work and always conducted energetic activities to solve the problems which the great leader is deeply concerned about.

Contained there, in particular, historical facts that Comrade Kim Chong-il exposed and smashed in time the scheme of the anti-party, counterrevolutionary elements who had once infiltrated into the party and craftily maneuvered to lead our revolution along a wrong path and wisely led the struggle to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the party.

In Chapter 2 "Dawn of Revolution in Art and Literature" it describes in a deep-giving way the fact that with a deep insight into the position and role of literature and art in the revolution and construction, Comrade Kim Chong-il, to begin with, concentrically guided the work of film art to create an example and generalized success in it to opera, music, drama, literature and other domains of literature and art as a whole and ushered in a great heyday of literature and art in a short span of time.

In Chapter 3 "Days of Great Change", Chapter 4 "Economic Construction in Our Way" and Chapter 5 "To Bring a Cultured and Happy Life to the People" it tells from various angles how Comrade Kim Chong-il has performed immortal feats and effected an unprecedented revolutionary turn in all fields of the revolution and construction including party work and administrative and economic work with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities.

Impressively told in the book are stories that he showed care to provide our people with better living conditions and accorded greater solicitude to the new generation and people of all strata which should be handed down through generations.

In Chapter 6 "Rays of Chuche All Over the World" it tells that Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the way to successfully realize our party's proposal for the independent reunification of the country to cope with the desperate moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique getting frantic to perpetuate the division of Korea and has wisely led the struggle for its realization and emotional stories about his paternal love for the life of overseas Koreans.

Seminar in Guyana

SK260440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Apr (KCNA)--A seminar on "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy", a work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Guyanese trade unionists on March 28.

Placed on the platform of the seminar hall were a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In his report the general secretary of the group said:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is further developing and enriching the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a great thinker and theoretician.

He has enriched the treasure-house of the chuche idea by perfectly expounding in a philosophical way that man is the master of the world and his destiny and the most powerful being in the world who plays a decisive role in transforming the world and shaping his own destiny.

An explanatory lecture on the work was given at the Kim Il-song library in Somalia on April 3.

Works Published in Foreign Countries

SK300415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--Foreign publications recently carried works of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

His treatise "On the Chuche Idea" was carried by the Egyptian paper AL SIYASSI, the Indian papers NATIONAL HERALD and HINDU and magazine INDIAN ECONOMIC ALMANAC and his work "On Further Developing Educational Work" by "Korea Is One", the magazine of the International Liaison Committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, ASIAN TIMES, a paper published in Britain, the Maltese paper TORCA and the Singapore paper SINGAPORE POST.

The papers printed portraits of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Other Seminars

SK031016 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea", a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held on April 10 at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of the Guyanese cooperative company.

A portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song was hung on the backdrop of the seminar hall.

The chairman of the group in his report stressed: The chuche idea serves as a great guiding idea of revolution of the present era and evokes widespread sympathy among the world progressive people as it was founded on the basis of the demand of the new era and rich experiences in the revolutionary struggle.

A reading of the work "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy" took place on April 11 at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Western Georgetown, La Fenitens, Guyana, and a seminar on the work was held at the group for the study of Kimilsongism of Teachers of the technical college of Uganda on April 10.

CSO: 4100/436

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FUNCTIONS ABROAD MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK231032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--Opening ceremonies of Korean film weeks were held on 6 April at the Siad Military Academy in Somalia and on 8 April at the Gikongoro Provincial House of Culture in Rwanda and a lecture and film show were arranged in Michum Bi Commune, Rwanda, on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Put up on the platform of the function halls were portraits of President Kim Il-song and portraits of the heads of state of these countries.

The political chief of the Siad Military Academy in Somalia said in his speech that the birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the hero of the world, is an auspicious day not only for the Korean people but also for the world people. He continued: Korea has developed economy, culture and all other fields to become a model land of socialism to be emulated by the world.

This is a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of respected President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Today the August name of the great leader President Kim Il-song is well known among the world people.

The governor of Gikongoro Province, Rwanda, said in his speech: After having set out on the road of the revolution in his early years, respected Comrade Kim Il-song led the Korean Revolution to victory, defeated two imperialisms and built a developed socialist industrial state.

The great Comrade Kim Il-song put forward most reasonable proposals for the reunification of Korea and is now conducting energetic activities for their realization.

A DPRK photo and handiwork exhibition and film week were arranged at the house of culture in Alexandria, Egypt, from 1 to 7 April, a DPRK photo exhibition at the central library of Zambia from 27 March to 5 April, seminars on the Korean people's struggle to apply the chuche idea held at the production and management cadres training centre in Merut, Utar Pradesh State, India, on 1 April and at the Chuche Philosophy Research Society of India on 30 March.

CSO: 4100/380

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEMINARS ON KIM IL-SONG WORKS HELD ABROAD

SK240822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 April (KCNA)--Seminars on "the Korean people's struggle to apply the chuche idea," an immortal classic work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, were held on 29 March under the co-sponsorship of the UN Namibia University Committee for the study of the great chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Zambia and the UN Namibia University Committee for supporting the peaceful reunification of Korea in Zambia, on 4 April at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Rwandans in Burundi and on 25 March at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Morogoro Leather Factory in Tanzania.

Placed on the platforms of the seminar halls were portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A congratulatory message to President Kim Il-song was adopted at the seminar held at the group for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Rwandans in Burundi.

The group for the study of the chuche idea and the history of the revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il-song in Sierra Leone organized on 1 April a seminar on "tasks of the people's government in modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il-song, and the group for the study of great Kimilsongism and the group for the study of the great chuche philosophy in Sierra Leone seminars on "let us maintain Chajusong," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il-song, separately on 26 and 29 March.

Speakers underscored the deep-going theoretical and practical significance of these works.

CSO: 4100/380

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN REPORTAGE ON KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

Cuban, SFRY Media

SK240855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr (KCNA)--Cuban and Yugoslav mass media dedicated articles to the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

In an article titled "April 15, National Holiday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE April 12 says:

April 15 is of great significance for the people in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The DPRK set this day as a national holiday to celebrate the birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song who has been devoting his all to the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction for over 60 years is playing a distinguished role as the proud leader of the popular masses of Korea.

The Yugoslav paper POLITIKA April 12 carried an article titled "Holiday of the Korean People" printing a portrait of President Kim Il-song. It says:

Comrade Kim Il-song has performed particular feats in the whole course of the revolutionary struggle.

Under his wise leadership Korea has become a country following an independent policy in politics, a country which has strength enough to defend its independence any moment.

Another Yugoslav paper DNEVNIK April 15 says in an article titled "Holiday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea":

The birth of President Kim Il-song and his august name and feats are linked with the tremendous successes achieved in the creation and construction of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by him is one of the most developed countries.

His august name and activities are connected with the development and deepening of the chuche idea.

Meanwhile, the news agency TANJUG also reported the same content.

E. European Missions' Celebrations

SK240425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Apr (KCNA)--Receptions were given on April 12 and 15 at the DPRK embassies in the GDR, Bulgaria and Poland on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Invited to the receptions were Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, vice-chairman of the State Council and president of the People's Chamber in the GDR, of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in Bulgaria, and Wlodmorz Mokrzcak, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party in Poland, and party and government cadres, leading officials of power bodies, social organizations and press organs of the host countries and foreign diplomatic envoys in those countries. Speeches were made at the receptions.

In his speech Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, said that he was authorized to convey greetings and wishes of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on his birthday. Milko Balev further said:

The visit to Bulgaria by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song last year was an event of epochal significance in deepening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples and two parties onto a new height. The particular intimacy and communistic friendship between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Todor Zhivkov are a powerful source which makes the friendly and cooperative relations between Bulgaria and Korea shine forever. The attendants at the receptions raised glasses to the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song.

Foreign Press Praises Greatness

SK251021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Foreign figures published articles or issued press statement praising the greatness of the respected leader President Kim Il-song on his birthday.

Andriam Bololona Hyaacinthe, coordinating chairman of the National Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution for the study of the chuche idea, in his press statement on April 4 said:

The respected leader President Kim Il-song is a prominent thinker and theoretician who made a great contribution to the revolutionary cause of the working class by founding the great revolutionary idea which represents the new era of history.

His revolutionary idea is a great guideline which leads to victory, the people's cause of chajusong in our era.

Today his revolutionary idea is being further developed and enriched thanks to the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the true successor to the cause of chuche.

The Indian magazine NEW KOREA No 2 carried an article titled "Liberator of Mankind--Kim Il-song" by M.R. Gupta, editor-in-chief of INDIAN AND WORLD EVENT, printing a portrait of President Kim Il-song.

The author of the article said:

For his imperishable exploits performed in the revolution and construction, Comrade Kim Il-song is respected by the world people as the great thinker and theoretician of the present era, the founder of the immortal chuche idea, the tender-hearted father of the Korean people and the sun indicating the road ahead of the world people who are fighting for freedom and independence.

J. Qorro, editor-in-chief of SHIHATA, the TANZANIAN NEWS AGENCY, in a press statement issued on April 1 said that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song are working amazing miracles in all fields of the revolution and construction.

All the successes made in Korea, he continued, are a precious model to be followed by the peoples of the non-aligned and Third World countries.

The respected leader President Kim Il-song who has turned Korea into a country of great miracles is an outstanding leader of our time who is creating an excellent model, standing in the van of the struggle for the building of an independent, new society.

Additional Foreign Articles

SK251014 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Foreign mass media dedicated articles to the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Papers carried his portraits.

The Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE April 12 edited a special write-up under the headline "The Birthday of President Kim Il-song Is the Most Auspicious Holiday in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea." The paper said:

All happiness and the path of the brilliant victory of the Korean people could be guaranteed only when they held in high esteem as the great sun of the nation and as the leader President Kim Il-song who ushered in a new era in the building of a new society in Korea and has led the Korean people to epochal change and glorious victory, overcoming manifold obstacles and trials.

Therefore, the Korean people find greatest happiness in holding respected President Kim Il-song in high esteem forever as their leader, regarding his bosom precisely as the bosom of the ratherland.

The Mozambican paper NOTICIAS April 5 said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the immortal chuche idea, thereby advancing the revolutionary struggle of the working class to a new higher stage.

The world people celebrate April 15 as an auspicious holiday of the people every year.

President Kim Il-song wrote a number of immortal classic works for the Korean and the world revolution.

The Malagasy News Agency ANTA April 10 reported:

On the occasion of April 15 the world progressive people extend their warmest wishes for good health and long life to President Kim Il-song who is wisely steering the era of chajusong (independence). This is an expression of their boundless respect and reverence for respected President Kim Il-song who has performed imperishable feats in the development of human history with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and great revolutionary practice.

Functions Abroad Mark Birthday

SK030815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--Functions were recently held in foreign countries on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Photo exhibitions were opened at the Gzira and Beljabuja branches of the Malta Labour Party and at the building of the National Association of Writers and Artists of Peru, a book and photo exhibition and a film show took place in Zanzibar, Tanzania.

Photo exhibitions and film shows were arranged at the Martyr School of Syria, the Tenia, Algeria, district hospital and Makerere University of Uganda and a lecture, a photo exhibition and a film show in Stockholm, Sweden.

A Korean film week was opened at the house of culture of the Guinea-Bissau airforce command and the Kim Il-song Institute of Agricultural Science of Guinea and film shows at the Oslo People's House in Norway, at the conference room of the Central Committee of the Lesotho National Party, in Gaza Province of Mozambique and at the film center under the Ministry of Information of Guyana.

Portraits of President Kim Il-song were put in place of honour of the function halls.

The functions were attended in Lesotho by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lesotho National Party, the minister of finance, the principal secretaries of different ministries of Lesotho, diplomatic envoys of various countries in Lesotho, the delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party on a visit to Lesotho, in Tanzania by party secretary for West Province of Zanzibar, member of the National executive Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and in Malta by the presidentsof the Gzira and Beljabuja branches of the Malta Labour Party, in Norway by the information secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and diplomatic envoys in Norway, in Guinea-Bissau by the air defense commander and the political commissar of airforce command, in Peru by the chairman of the Peru-Korea Association of Friendship and culture, who is Peruvian senator, and other officials of parties, power bodies and public organizations, men of the press and peoples of all strata in the host countries.

The Korean films "The Leader Is the Great Father of Our People", "Star of Korea", "Pyongyang Today" and "The Tower of Chuche Idea" and so on were screened in the Korean film-week and film shows.

DPRK Missions Celebrate

SK020450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--Various functions were held at DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Film shows were arranged at the DPRK missions in Mongolia, India, Ghana, Jamaica, the Republic of Central Africa, Nicaragua and Guinea-Bissau and the permanent office in the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and photo exhibitions and film shows at the DPRK missions in Guinea, Mozambique, Angola, Niger and Zambia.

On display at the photo exhibitions were photographs on the visit of President Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and European socialist countries and pictures of proud successes achieved by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under his wise guidance.

Invited to the functions were the governor-general of Jamaica, the general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Central Africa, the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of Guinea, the Mozambican foreign minister and other leading party and government functionaries of the host countries and diplomatic envoys of various countries.

Press conferences were held at the DPRK missions in Nicaragua and Mozambique and a film show and cocktail party at the DPRK mission in Denmark.

The attendants of the cocktail party warmly congratulated President Kim Il-sung on his birthday and toasted his good health and long life.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON CAPE VERDE DELEGATION VISIT

Dailies' Welcome

SK030423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The visit to our country by a government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde will contribute to further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Cape Verde and deepening understanding between the two peoples.

Dailies here today say this in articles welcoming a government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and minister of foreign affairs, which is due here today.

The author of a NODONG SINMUN article says:

The peoples of Korea and Cape Verde have become close comrades-in-arms in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all manner of domination and interference.

In particular, the visit to our country by President Aristides Pereira in May 1982 upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the meeting between the heads of state of the two countries marked an epochal occasion in the development of the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Cape Verde.

Our people are happy to have such a close friend as the Cape Verde people in West Africa.

Since their independence the Cape Verde people under the leadership of President Aristides Pereira have made big advance in the struggle for liquidating the consequences of the colonial rule and building an independent and prospering, new Cape Verde.

Our people are sincerely rejoiced over the achievements made by the Cape Verde people in the building of a new society and express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

Foreign Minister To Visit 'Shortly'

SK020012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2348 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde led by Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and foreign minister, will shortly pay an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kong Chin-tae Welcomes Delegation

SK031043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde headed by Silvino Manuel da Luz, member of the Political Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde and minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Pyongyang today by plane on an official goodwill visit to our country upon the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-sop, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other personages concerned.

A large number of working people in the city welcomed the delegation at the airport.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CYPRUS PARTY GROUP VISIT REPORTED

Visit to Mangyongdae

SK300418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--The delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus headed by its chairman Vassos Lyssarides visited Mangyongdae on April 27.

It was accompanied by Hwang Chang-yop, secretary, and Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The guests saw with keen interest historic mementos preserved in the old home of the great leader President Kim Il-song, hearing an explanation about his revolutionary history and family.

After posing for a souvenir picture in front of the old home, they went round the revolutionary sites on the Mangyong Hill.

They arrived in Pyongyang on April 26. While staying in Korea, they visited the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang metro, the International Friendship Exhibition Hall, the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace, etc.

Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK291525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text]: Pyongyang, 29 Apr (KCNA)--Vassos Lyssarides, chairman of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Chairman Vassos Lyssarides handed it to an official concerned.

Departure on 30 Apr

SK301544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--The delegation of the Socialist Party of Cyprus headed by its chairman Vassos Lyssarides left here for home on April 30.

Seeing it off at the airport were Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim Chae-pong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECIEVES LETTER FROM NICARAGUAN CREWMEN

SK300019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2345 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--Crewmen of the Nicaraguan ship "Monimbo" held a meeting in Chongjin on March 27 in denunciation of the international gangsterism of the South Korean pirates and sent a solidarity letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The letter says:

We present at the meeting vehemently condemned the South Korean pirates for committing criminal murder in the African waters and all other parts of the world, outrageously violating the publicly accepted international law and demanded an imminent international measure to prevent the recurrence of such crimes.

The racial discrimination policy and brutal murder by the South Korean military fascist "regime" encouraged by the U.S. imperialists are well known to the world.

The South Korean military fascist "regime" is a truculent enemy of the African and Third World peoples and a common enemy of our crewmen and peaceloving people.

It is making a desperate effort for Korea's division and provocation of a new war in Korea.

We know well of the efforts directed by your country for peace on the Korean peninsula and its reunification and express active support to them.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should respond at an early date to the proposal for three-way talks put forward by your country.

The letter sincerely wishes President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/436

N.K./FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETING WELCOMES VENEZUELAN UNIVERSITY GROUP

SK230430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--A meeting was held at Kim Il-song University on 22 April in welcome of the delegation of Carabobo University, Venezuela, headed by its President Gustavo Hidalgo now on a visit to our country.

Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University, made a speech at the meeting.

Noting that an agreement was signed on cooperation and exchange between Kim Il-song University and Carabobo University, Venezuela, he said: This constitutes a fine basis in opening a road of cooperation in education, science and other fields between the two universities.

The Venezuelan people are waging a vigorous struggle to repulse the imperialist domination and interference and develop their national economy and culture and are striving for a peaceful settlement of the Central American problem, he said.

We, he noted, express firm solidarity with their just struggle.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Gustavo Hidalgo stressed they visited Korea and conferred the certificate of the illustrious member and the highest order of Carabobo University, Venezuela, to the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

It is our honour and joy that we registered as illustrious members of our university the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il who enjoy high respect and reverence of the world revolutionary people, to say nothing of the Korean people, and high international prestige, he said.

He pointed out that while visiting various places during their stay in Korea they were deeply impressed by the miraculous successes achieved by the Korean people in education and all other fields. These successes are a result of the wise guidance of the great leader his excellency President Kim Il-song and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, he emphasized.

He said that the proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks advanced recently at the Fourth Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an epochal measure for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

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KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PDRY LEADER

SK230359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity dated 19 April from 'Ali Nasir Mohammed, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The message reads: I extend sincerest comradely greetings in the name of the Yemen Socialist Party, the government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and in my own name to you and to the Workers' Party of Korea and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I have the honour of conveying to you our support to your noble efforts for realizing Korea's reunification in an independent and peaceful way and particularly to the new proposal recently advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly of your country to hold talks between the Supreme People's Assembly of Democratic Korea and the South Korean National Assembly and announce a joint declaration of non-aggression in accordance with your policy.

Your sincere efforts accord with the interests of the North and South Korean people and are beneficial to peace and security in this region.

Our country will support in the future, too, as in the past, all your efforts.

We are convinced that the just cause of your people will be crowned with victory.

With wholehearted considerations.

CSO: 4100/380

N.K./FOREIGN RELATIONS

LSWYK MEETING WELCOMES WFDY DELEGATION

SK230431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--A Pyongyang youth and students meeting was held on 22 April in welcome of the delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by its President Walid Massri on a visit to our country.

Speaking at the meeting Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, said: Today the World Federation of Democratic Youth is actively arousing the world progressive youth to a struggle against the new nuclear war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and for universal peace and security. This is an important contribution to the international detente and prevention of a new global war.

Yi Yong-su highly praised all the efforts made by the World Federation of Democratic Youth for successfully holding the 12th World Youth and Students Festival.

Speaking next Walid Massri said they had the honour of being received by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song during their visit to Korea.

We highly estimate the successes achieved by the Korean youth and people in socialist construction under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song, he declared, and continued: The progressive youth and world over also highly praise the heroic feats performed by the Korean youth and people in the struggle against the Japanese and U.S. imperialists.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists for stepping up the formation of a tripartite military alliance with Japan and South Korea and continually staging aggressive military exercises in South Korea.

The proposals for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and holding three-way talks put forward by the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks recently advanced at the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly are supported by the world progressive youth, stressed Walid Massri.

CSO: 4100/380

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG THANKED BY BULGARIAN VISITOR

SK030404 Pyongyang KNCA in English 0332 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received a message of thanks dated April 30 from the family of Georgi Anastasov, former director of the "Kim Il-song School" of Korean children in Bankya, leaving Korea.

The message says what left deepest impression on the heart of the family during its stay in Korea were the teachings given by Comrade Kim Il-song when he personally received it. It further says:

Though it was not the first time that we, former Bulgarian instructors and teachers of Korean children who lost their parents in the 1950-1953 fatherland liberation war, met with you, we became convinced this time that the Korean people are such a happy and proud people as they are guided by you the great leader, the respected wise leader who led to victory the revolutionary struggle against the Japanese colonialists and the U.S. imperialists.

The excellent impressions got by you Comrade Kim Il-song during your visit to Bulgaria and the talks you had with representatives of our working class, agricultural working people, scientific intellectuals and Comrade Todor Zhivkov in particular greatly inspire not only us but also the peoples of our two countries in their efforts for overall cooperation and eternally flowering fraternal friendship between Bulgaria and Korea.

We educators of Bulgaria support the efforts and peaceful proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government to have the U.S. forces and all their weapons withdrawn from South Korea and a nonaggression declaration adopted between North and South for defense of peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and the rest of the world and for the realization of a peaceful reunification of the country without foreign interference.

The message sincerely wishes respected Comrade Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES TANZANIAN PRESIDENT

SK251520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on April 24 sent a message of greetings to Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

The message reads:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own, I most warmly congratulate you, the Government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania.

After the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania the brotherly Tanzanian people made great progress in the struggle to eliminate the aftermath of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidate national independence and to ensure the country's independent development under the slogan of socialism and self-reliance.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the industrious Tanzanian people under your correct leadership in the struggle to build a new prosperous Tanzania free from exploitation and oppression and to achieve the complete liberation and unity of Africa, and extend firm solidarity to your just cause.

Convinced that the good relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries formed through the joint struggle for independence against imperialism and for non-alignment will further expand and develop in the future, I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you and the Tanzanian people great successes in the work for the country's prosperity and development.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LETTERS SENT TO MEMORIAL OF LUO SHENGJIAO IN PRC

SK260449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Apr (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Society and the Luo Shengjiao cooperative farm of Songchon County, South Pyongan Province, sent congratulatory letters to the memorial of Luo Shengjiao, an internationalist martyr, upon its opening in China.

Comrade Luo Shengjiao was an internationalist soldier who helped the just cause of our people at the cost of blood after coming to the Korean front, upholding the teachings of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong, the letters noted, and said: The memorial of Luo Shengjiao built in Sinhua County, Hunan Province was a clear reflection of the noble desire of the fraternal Chinese people to hand down through generations the shining heroic feat of martyr Luo Shengjiao which beautifully adorned the annals of the Korean-Chinese friendship and to bring into blossom the great blood-cemented Korean-Chinese friendship from generation to generation.

The letters noted that the brilliant feat of martyr Luo Shengjiao would be engraved on the hearts of the Korean people forever along with the proud history of the Korean-Chinese friendship. We take this opportunity of wishing the fraternal Chinese people and personnel of the memorial of Luo Shengjiao new successes in their work to carry out the decisions of the Third Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, stressed the letters.

CSO: 4100/436

BOOK ON KIM IL-SONG STRUGGLE PUBLISHED

SK251512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Recently, the Publishing House of the Workers' Party of Korea brought [words indistinct] "Experiences in the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle" (vol 3) which gives a theoretical systematization of the valuable experiences created by the great leader President Kim Il-song while organizing the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and leading it to victory.

The book consists of 3 volumes, the first two of which had seen the light earlier.

The first volume carries experiences in the building of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and revolutionary bases and in the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and the second volume experiences in the anti-Japanese united front movement, the internal political work of the KPRA and the training of the reserves of the revolution.

The third volume outlines experiences in the struggle for defending the guerrilla bases, mass political work and revolutionary literary and art activities.

Under its first title "Experiences in the Struggle for Defending Guerrilla Bases," the third volume gives a comprehensive systematization of the precious experiences of President Kim Il-song in guiding the struggle to defend the guerrilla bases like an impregnable fortress with his unique strategic and tactical line and wise leadership, setting forth this struggle as a fundamental question for [words indistinct] development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and a victorious advance of the overall Korean revolution.

Under the second title "Experiences in the Mass Political Work," the book systematizes the precious experiences of President Kim Il-song in creating the original idea and theory of mass political work on the basis of the immortal chuche idea and successfully applying it to the work of awakening and organizing the people.

Under the last title "Experiences in Revolutionary Literary and Art Activities," the book deals with experiences of President Kim Il-song in establishing a brilliant tradition of chuche-oriented literature and art by clearly indicating the chuche-based idea and line of literature and art and principles and ways for their implementation and wisely leading the activities to create and disseminate the revolutionary literature and art.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON WORLD WAR II 40TH ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

CSSR Liberation Day

SK300421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--A meeting to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia was held on April 29 at the art theatre of South Hwanghae Province in Haeju.

The meeting was attended by Paek Pom-su, chief secretary of the South Hwanghae provincial committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Speaking at the meeting, Han Pong-pil, chief secretary of the Haeju, South Hwanghae Province, committee of the Workers' Party of Korea said:

The liberation of Czechoslovakia in May, 1945, was a historical event which stood her people on a broad avenue of building a new life.

Today the fraternal Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Gustav Husak, is making energetic efforts to successfully accomplish the last year tasks of the 7th Five-Year Plan for the development of the national economy and greet the 17th party congress with high political enthusiasm and successes in labor. And they are striving hard to check and frustrate the war moves of the U.S.-led imperialists and defend peace and security of Europe and the rest of the world.

The peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia are class brothers and close revolutionary comrades in arms who have supported and cooperated with each other from long ago to attain their common ideal and purpose.

Speaking next, Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Herman underscored the historical significance of the Czechoslovak liberation.

He outlined the great changes effected by Czechoslovak people in the political, economic and other fields after the liberation under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

Film Week Marks Czech Anniversary

SK261015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Apr (KCNA)--A Czechoslovak film week opened with due ceremony at the Rakwon cinema house on April 25 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The opening ceremony was attended by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Chang Chol, Vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited there were Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman and his embassy officials.

Speeches were exchanged at the ceremony.

At the end of the ceremony, the attendants saw a Czechoslovak feature film.

During the week Czechoslovak films will be screened at the cinema houses in Pyongyang and local areas.

GDR Liberation Day

SK270443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Apr (KCNA)--A meeting was in the Anju district coal mining complex on April 25 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the German people.

GDR Ambassador to Korea Kral-Heinz Kern and his embassy officials were invited to the meeting attended by leading functionaries and employees of the complex.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

Film Shows Marks GDR Anniversary

SK010921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--A film show was given on April 30 at the Chollima House of Culture on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the liberation of the German people.

Present there were Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, personages concerned and working people in the city.

The GDR Ambassador Karl-Heinz Kern and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang were invited there.

The attendants appreciated a feature film of the German Democratic Republic.

Bulgarian Press Conference

SK010928 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0858 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--A press conference was held at the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang on April 30 on the 40th anniversary of the destruction of Hitler fascism. The press conference was attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters, press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

It was addressed by Bulgarian Ambassador Vasil Hubchev. Noting that 40 years have elapsed since the end of the Second World War, the most destructive war in human history, he pointed to the decisive role played by the Soviet Army in the victory in the war.

He gave a detailed account of the heroic struggle of the Bulgarian people and army men in destroying fascist Germany. The destruction of Hitler fascism, he said, was an event which opened a new road in the development of the Bulgarian people's history.

Reviewing the successes made by the Bulgarian people in the revolution and construction over the last 40 years, he denounced the U.S.-led imperialist aggressors for creating a danger of a global nuclear war.

The situation obtaining today demands a strengthened unity and solidarity of the peoples of the socialist countries and all peaceloving people and the international communist movement and working-class movement, he stressed.

Romanian Press Conference

SK010925 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--Constantin Iftodi, Romanian ambassador to Korea, arranged a press conference on April 30 on the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism and the 108th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Romanian state.

Attending the press conference were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang.

Addressing it, Ambassador Constantin Iftodi said:

The Romanian people are to celebrate the 108th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Romanian state from Turkey's rule and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, two events which are of important significance in their history spanning thousands of year.

He reviewed the Romanian people's struggle after the proclamation of the independence.

He referred to the contribution made by the Romanian Army, along with the Soviet Army, to the defeat of Hitler fascism.

Today the Romanian people are waging a vehement struggle against war and for the removal of nuclear weapons, he stated, and went on:

The Romanian people have invariably supported all the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful reunification of country. The proposal for North-South parliamentary talks made at the recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly of your country is supported and hailed by the Romanian people as an important step for guaranteeing peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Soviet Envoy Interviewed

SK010932 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--N. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, was interviewed on April 30 at his embassy on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The press conference was attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang, press officials of different embassies and foreign correspondents in Korea.

The ambassador referred to the world-historic significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War at the press conference. He went on:

The great feat of the Soviet people and armed forces is their decisive contribution to defeating fascist Germany and its allies, liberating the European people from the fascist yoke and saving world civilization.

Today the Soviet Union does not cease its efforts to ease the international situation and put an end to the arms race. The new peace initiatives of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, which envisage a temporary suspension of the deployment of medium-range missiles and a halt to other countermeasures in Europe, show the good intention and desire of the Soviet Union for detente in the world. Stating that the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War would be celebrated amid energetic preparations for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he said:

The Soviet people are making more passionate and devoted efforts for increasing the economic might and defense capacity of the country.

Polish Ambassador Interviewed

SK030402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, had a press conference on May 2 at his embassy on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the destruction of fascism.

The press conference was attended by newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and press officials of different embassies in Pyongyang. Marian Malek, military attached of the embassy, addressed the press conference.

Recalling that fascist Germany and Japanese imperialism were routed in the Second World War by the decisive role of the Soviet Army, he underlined the significance of this great victory.

He noted that Poland made a great contribution to the victory in the war by constantly expanding and strengthening her armed forces and fighting heroically against the Hitler invaders on various fronts during the war.

The relations of alliance between the Polish people and the fraternal Soviet people have grown stronger and developed through the Second World War, he said.

He stressed that it is very important for defense of world peace and security to strengthen the forces of each state and further develop the eternal bonds of friendship among the socialist countries.

Factory Marks Czech Liberation

SK030818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--A meeting was held on May 2 at the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive factory on the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Invited to the meeting were Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Herman and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

School Marks Czech Liberation

SK040432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--A meeting took place on May 3 at the Mangyongdae revolutionary school on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Invited to the meeting were Czechoslovak Ambassador Vaclav Herman and officials of his embassy in Pyongyang.

Present there were Lt General of the Korean People's Army O Chae-won and teachers and students of the school.

Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

The meeting adopted a letter to teachers and students of the Jan Zizka Military Academy of Czechoslovakia.

CSO: 4100/436

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

BANGLADESH PARTY GROUP--Pyongyang, 20 April (KCNA)--Kazi Zafar Ahmed, chairman of the United People's Party of the Bangladesh, who came to our country on 12 April left here Saturday for home by train after his successful visit. He was sent off at Pyongyang railway station by Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 20 Apr 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 22 April met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Ein Heit, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Present on the occasion was Kang Yong-sop, deputy editor-in-chief of Kulloja. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0002 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

FOREIGN MARATHON TEAMS--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--Bulgarian, Czechoslovak and Soviet teams arrived in Pyongyang on 22 April by plane to participate in the "mangyongdae prize" International Marathon Race to be held in our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0008 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

WFDY DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--The delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by its President Walid Massri left here on 23 April by plane after visiting Korea from 18 April. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

CSSR LIBERATION DAY--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--A meeting was held on 22 April on the Korean-Czechoslovak Friendship Richon Cooperative farm to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. Invited to the meeting attended by officials concerned and farmers there were Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman and his embassy officials. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0010 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

MALIAN PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 20 April (KCNA)--Malian President Moussa Traore on 12 April met Korean ambassador to his country Hong Il-ho. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song to President Mousa Traore. President Moussa Traore expressed deep thanks for

this and asked the ambassador to convey his wishes for the good health and long life of President Kim Il-song on his birthday. Referring to the excellent friendly relations existing between Mali and Korea, the Malian president declared that his party, government and people would always support the cause of Korean reunification. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 20 Apr 85 SK]

FRIENDSHIP GROUP LEAVES FOR PRC--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--The first Korean friendship visiting group headed by chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee Kim Yong-chon left Pyongyang on 22 April for a visit to China. Itsue Shiraishi, president of the Hakuyo Line Company Society, Japan, for the study of works of President Kim Il-song, a Zambian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by A. K. Simuchimba, minister of national guidance, a chuche idea study delegation of the University of Panama headed by Prof Eatriz Elena Rovira of the University, and a delegation of the Mali National Committee for the study of the chuche idea headed by Bayes Ague Mohamex, member of the Central Executive Bureau of the Malian People's Democratic Union and chairman of the Mali National Committee for the study of the chuche idea, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday. Meanwhile, the Cuban Yayabo Art Troupe, the Hungarian Art Troupe, the Polish Art Troupe, the Austrian vocal soloist and her party, the Egyptian Art Troupe, the Guyanese Art Troupe, the Indonesian "Bakti Budaya" Art Troupe, the quartet of Sweden, the Hungarian Circus, the Austrian and Thai jugglers troupes, the delegate of the Ministry of Revolutionary Literature and Art of Madagascar and the delegate of the Jordan Radio Broadcasting station left here yesterday for home after participating in "the April Spring Friendship Art Festival." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0012 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

SYRIAN LEADERS GREETED--Pyongyang, 22 April (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to 'Abd Ar-ra'uf al-Kasm upon his reappointment as prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. The message wished the prime minister new success in his responsible work for defending the country's sovereignty and building a prosperous Syria. Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Farng Shar' upon his reappointment as minister of foreign affairs of Syria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 22 Apr 85 SK]

VENEZUELAN UNIVERSITY GROUP--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--Vice-president Yi Chong-ok on 22 April met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of Carabobo University of Venezuela headed by its President Gustavo Hidalgo. Present there was vice-chairman of the committee for cultural relations with foreign countries Han Ik-su. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 23 April 85 SK]

INDIAN MAGAZINE SPECIAL ISSUE--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--The magazine "Social Look" was published in special issue on 6 April in India on the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song. Carried in the magazine is a portrait of President Kim Il-song. It prints a photograph of President Kim Il-song walking around the newly build Mansudae Assembly Hall and the full text of his immortal classic work "on the Korean people's struggle to apply the chuche idea." Also printed in the magazine are articles titled the "leader steering

the era of Chajusong," "bold and big operation," "the greatest national holiday of the Korean people" and "the chuche idea and revolutionary world outlook." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

CHUN-KI MEETS REGMI--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--Vice-premier Chong Chun-ki on 22 April met and had a friendly talk with D. R. Regmi, former minister of foreign affairs of Nepal. Present there was vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun-han. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0009 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

GDR VISITORS RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 23 April (KCNA)--Arthur Klitzke, chairman of the Management Board of the Golzow Agricultural Production Cooperative of the German Democratic Republic, and his wife, and Erich Himmelreich, ex-chairman of the Management Board, and his wife left here on 23 April by plane after visiting Korea upon the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song. They were farewelled at the airport by Kim Yong-chin, vice chairman of the Agricultural Commission, and Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador to Korea. The [word indistinct] in Pyongyang on 8 April visited Mangyongdae and inspected the tower of chuche idea, the arch of triumph and the international friendship exhibition, cooperative farms and other places. They were entertained to a banquet by the Agricultural Commission. The great leader President Kim Il-song received them on 17 April. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 23 Apr 85 SK]

PHOTO, FILM SHOWS--Pyongyang, 24 April (KCNA)--A photo exhibition opened under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia. The opening ceremony of the exhibition took place at the Rakwon cinema house on 23 April. Vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with foreign countries O Mun Han and Czechoslovak ambassador to our country Vaclav Hermann made speeches at the ceremony. The attendants went round photographs showing successes made by the Czechoslovak people in the political, economic, cultural and other fields over the past 40 years. Then the attendants saw a Czechoslovak film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

SYRIAN MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES--Pyongyang, 24 April (KCNA)--The Syrian military delegation headed by Awad Bag, vice-minister of defense of the Syrian Arab Republic, left here on 23 April by plane. It was seen off at the airport by general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin and Syrian ambassador to our country Hani Habeeb. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0008 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

INDIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 24 April (KCNA)--A government cultural delegation of India headed by K. D. Gupta, joint secretary of the Ministry of Culture, arrived in Pyongyang on 23 April by plane. It was met at the airport by vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries O Mun-han and an official of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0009 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

GIFT FROM ZIMBABWEAN LEADER--Pyongyang, 24 April (KCNA)--A gift came to President Il-song from Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of

Zimbabwe, on the occasion of 15 April. The gift to President Kim Il-song was conveyed on 17 April to Yi Chong-ok, ambassador of our country to Zimbabwe, by Victoria Chitepo, minister of resources and tourism, upon the authorization of prime minister Robert G. Mugabe. Authorizing the minister of 15 April to convey the gift, the prime minister said: Today is the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song is our closest friend and real brother. I present this gift to him together with sincere wishes for his good health and long life. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0003 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

PRC PARTY DELEGATION--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, hosted a dinner for the head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee and his entourage. Yesterday, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, arranged a dinner for Comrade Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and his entourage, now on a visit to our country. Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, and officials of the PRC Embassy were invited to the dinner. Also present were Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the WPK Central Committee and the first deputy chief of a department of the party Central Committee. The dinner proceeded in a warm atmosphere. [Text]]Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 24 Apr 85 SK]

EMBASSY MARKS WARSAW ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 24 Apr (KCNA)--Ambassadors of Warsaw treaty member nations in Pyongyang called a press conference today at the Polish Embassy on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the conclusion of the Warsaw Treaty. Present there were editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON Choe Chun-pyong and newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. Also present were press officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Oleg Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy, spoke there. He pointed to the significance of the Warsaw Treaty based on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in opposing imperialism and reactionaries and maintaining universal peace and to the activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organizations. Noting that the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing forces of aggression and stepping up new war maneuvers in Asia and the Pacific, he said that the annual provocative joint military exercises of the United States and South Korean puppets have heightened the tensions on the Korean peninsula. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0022 GMT 25 Apr 85 SK]

MALTA P.M. REPLY--Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song received a reply message from Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, prime minister of the Republic of Malta. The reply message dated April 17 reads: I extend wholehearted thanks to your excellency for your kind congratulations offered on the national day of the Republic of Malta. I sincerely wish your excellency good health and

a long life and happiness as well as your country and people progress and prosperity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 25 Apr 85 SK]

BULGARIAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--A delegation of the "Kiril and Metodi" people's library of Bulgaria headed by its general director Petr Karaangov and a delegation of the Budapest Trade Union of Hungary headed by its chairman Karoly Kovacs arrived in Pyongyang on April 29. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2351 GMT 29 Apr 85 SK]

HWANG CHANG-YOP MEETING--Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on April 29 met and had a friendly talk with the Central African delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Jean Claude Kazagui, high commissioner in charge of the research of science and technology of the Central African Republic, and the delegation of Ouagadougou University of Burkina Faso for the study of the chuche idea headed by Ouedraogo Clement, president of the university. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2349 GMT 29 Apr 85 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT MPR--Ulaanbaatar, 30 Apr (MONTSAME)--Politbureau member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), Deputy Premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam will pay an official and friendly visit to the Mongolian People's Republic in the first half of May at the invitation of the MPR Government [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1705 GMT 30 Apr 85 OW]

KANG SONG-SAN MESSAGE TO BRAZIL--Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san on April 30 sent a message of condolence to Jose Sarney, president of the Federal Republic of Brazil. Upon hearing the news that Tancredo Neves, president of the Federal Republic of Brazil, died from illness, I express deep condolences to the Government and people of Brazil and the bereaved family of the deceased, said the message. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 30 Apr 85 SK]

AMBASSADOR TO ZAIRE APPOINTMENT--Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--Kim Pong-un was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Zaire, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 30 Apr 85 SK]

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' GROUP--Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--Vice-president Yim Chunchu on April 30 met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists headed by its president K. Vikram Rao. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 30 Apr 85 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVE--Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--A Korean public health delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Public Health Kim Yong-ik to attend the 38th session of the World Health Organization to be held in Geneva and a delegation of the State Planning Commission headed by its vice-chairman Pak Won-pyo to visit Romania left Pyongyang on May 1 by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0000 GMT 3 May 85 SK]

KOREA-IVORY COAST FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Ivory Coast Friendship Association was held at the Central Workers' House on May 2. The meeting adopted the rules of the association and elected vice-chairman of the Education Commission Yi Sang-sol its chairman. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 3 May 85 SK]

KOREA-SWITZERLAND FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The Korea-Switzerland Friendship Association was inaugurated at the Central Workers' House a few days ago. Speeches there were followed by the adoption of the rules of the association. Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was elected its chairman at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0006 GMT 3 May 85 SK]

KOREA-ANGOLA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Angola Friendship Association was held at the Chollima House of Culture on May 2. Speeches were made and then the rules of the association were adopted at the meeting. Yi Sok-nyong, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, was elected its chairman. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0007 GMT 3 May 85 SK]

BULGARIAN VISITOR--Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--Georgi Anastasov, former director of the "Kim Il-song School" in Bulgaria, and his party left here for home yesterday after visiting Korea upon the invitation of the great leader President Kim Il-song. They were seen off at the airport by Kim Chi-ho, vice-minister of general education, and Angel Kozovski, minister-councillor of the Bulgarian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 2 May 85 SK]

FRENCH SPEECH ON KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--Rene Paul Depeche, general secretary of the French Institute for Independence and Nonalignment, issued a talk on April 13 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea", a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. His Excellency Kim Chong-il published this treatise in May 1983, on the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx and the 100th anniversary of his death, he said. Noting that in the treatise he dwelt on the problems of checking and frustrating the U.S. imperialists' moves for aggression and of strengthening and developing the Non-aligned Movement, the French figure said: Today the international situation is very complicated and strained. A tense situation has been created on the Korean peninsula due to the United States' introduction of huge quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons into South Korea and its incessant aggressive maneuvers against the northern half of the country. All the anti-imperialist, independent forces must fight resolutely to check and frustrate the imperialists' feverish arms expansion and war preparations. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 2 May 85 SK]

JAPANESE ASAHI DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on April 24 met with the reporters group of Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN staying in our country. Comrade Ho Tam answered questions raised by the Japanese reporters. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0030 GMT 25 Apr 85 SK]

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 3 received A. Nahavandian, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to our country. Present there was Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs. The ambassador presented a personal letter of His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Iranian president, to President Kim Il-song. He had a talk with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 3 May 85 SK]

COLOMBIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang, 2 May (KCNA)--Vice-President of the DPRK Pak Song-chol today met the delegation of the Colombia-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture headed by Dagoberto Charry Rivas, vice-president of the eighth commission of the Senate of the Republic of Colombia and chairman of the association, and conversed with it in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0004 GMT 3 May 85 SK]

ROMANIAN PM . REPLY MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 5 Apr (KCNA)--Premier of the Administration Council Kang Song-san received a message from Constantin Dascalescu in reply to his message of greetings upon the latter's reelection as prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic. The reply message expresses the belief that the traditional friendly relations between Romania and Korea will further develop in the future in the spirit agreed upon at the highest level, thanks to the energetic efforts of the two governments. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 5 May 85 SK]

PERMANENT OCCUPATION OF NAMIBIA 'SCHEME'--Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Commenting on the plan to establish a "provisional government" in Namibia which was published by the South African racists recently, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as a crafty ruse to perpetuate their occupation of Namibia by laying a stumbling block in the way of the independence of the Namibian people and framing up a puppet government in Namibia. In an article entitled "Scheme for Permanent Occupation of Namibia" the paper says: The South African racists pursue various aims in their scheme to form a "provisional government" in Namibia. They intend, first of all, to crush the struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and liberation and put them under their colonial rule. They also seek to lull the world opinion denouncing their occupation of Namibia and deliver themselves from international isolation by putting the garb of independent state on Namibia. The South African racists' scheme to create a "provisional government" in Namibia is intended to go over to an indirect rule from a direct rule by establishing a puppet government and continue to act the master in Namibia for an indefinite period. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 6 May 85 SK]

LEADERS GREET TANZANIAN COUNTERPARTS--Pyongyang, 25 Apr (KCNA)--Premier Kang Song-san sent a message of greetings to Salim Ahmed Salim, Tanzanian prime minister, on the 21st anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania. Sincerely wishing the prime minister great successes in his responsible work for the prosperity and development of the country, the message expressed the belief that the ever-growing relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries would further expand and develop in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace. Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent greetings to his counterpart Benjamin Mkapa. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 25 Apr 85 SK]

N.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

TRADE UNION GROUP LEAVES FOR USSR--Pyongyang, 28 Apr (KCNA)--A Korean Trade Union delegation headed by Nam Sang-man, vice-minister of labor administration and member of the Executive Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang Saturday for a visit to the Soviet Union. A delegation of the scientific and technological information institute of China headed by Zhang Fenglou, its vice-director, arrived in Pyongyang on April 26. The delegation of consular department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the delegation of the magazine PROBLEM OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM left here on April 27. Earlier, on April 26, Szinetar Miklos, vice-president of the Hungarian Television Broadcasting Committee, left here. The Korean team which had participated in the 9th friendly army gymnastic championships held in Hungary returned home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0923 GMT 28 Apr 85 SK]

TRADE UNION GROUP TO PRC--Pyongyang, 1 May (KCNA)--A Korean Trade Union delegation headed by U Chong-hak, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, left Pyongyang on April 30 for a visit to China. A delegation of the Kanagawa Prefectural Dietmen of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan headed by Naomichi Iwamoto, chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Dietmen's League for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day. The delegation of the United Nations fund for population activities and the delegation of the Malian National Committee for the study of the chuche idea left here that day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 1 May 85 SK]

CSO: 4100/436

DAILY SCORES U.S. ANTI-NICARAGUAN MOVES

SK041025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--The United States must end its anti-Nicaragua scheme, withdraw its armed forces of aggression from Central America and take its hands off this region.

NODONG SINMUN today stresses this in a commentary denouncing the top U.S. Executive for having instructed his ranking assistant to "examine in an allround way" "political, economic, diplomatic" and other steps to be taken against Nicaragua.

The author of the commentary notes that this step of the United States is aimed to intensify its military and economic blockade and armed interventionist moves against Nicaragua and further arm the Somoza counterrevolutionary bandits to encourage them to armed provocation, and says:

At present the U.S. imperialists are reinforcing their ground, naval and air forces in the Eastern and Western seas of Nicaragua and in Honduras and are holding provocative military exercises one after another against Nicaragua, posing a grave military threat. The vicious aim the United States is seeking is to escalate an undeclared war against the Nicaraguan people, block the process of socioeconomic changes in Nicaragua and stifle the Sandinist revolution in the end.

The Nicaraguan Government announced that if the United States discontinues support to the Somoza remnants and resumes the Nicaragua-U.S. talks, Nicaragua would agree to a ceasefire between the two sides and called for withdrawing all foreign military advisors from Central America and concluding a treaty on not introducing nuclear weapons into this region.

This clearly shows the consistent efforts of the Nicaraguan Government for peace and security in Central America.

The U.S. imperialists are the very ones barring the Central American peoples' cause of national independence and progress and threatening peace in this region.

CSO: 4100/436

N.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILIES ON WORLD'S ANTIWAR, ANTINUCLEAR STRUGGLES

SK301533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 30 Apr 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Apr (KCNA)--Dailies here today are unanimous in saying that noteworthy in the development of international situation in April was that anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle was intensified as never before on a worldwide scale.

In particular, anti-war, the anti-nuclear peace struggle gained momentum in the United States and NATO member nations in Europe, NODONG SINMUN says, and continues:

Developments in April more clearly showed that the outrages of reactionary ruling quarters in imperialist countries could never hold in check the action of the popular masses for peace against war.

In this month a nation-wide anti-war struggle was waged chiefly by a joint organization called "Action of April" embracing 120 public organizations in the United States and all manner of anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle including mass demonstrations, meetings, signature campaigns in West Germany, Britain, Greece, Denmark, Norway and other countries.

The spearhead of the struggle in the NATO member nations in Europe was directed against the deployment of nuclear missiles by the U.S. imperialists and their "star wars" programme.

What merited attention in the anti-war, anti-nuclear struggle in the United States and other West European NATO member nations was that the struggle was closely combined with the demand for the right to existence.

It is part of the struggle for the right to existence and the betterment of living conditions for the working people in imperialist countries to oppose war maneuverings of the reactionary ruling quarters and their arms race.

The anti-war, anti-nuclear peace struggle of the people in the United States and other European NATO member nations assumed massive nature this month as never before.

The anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement gaining momentum in the United States and other imperialist countries is a mighty force dealing a blow at the imperialists frantically maneuvering to impose a nuclear holocaust upon mankind from within to thwart and frustrate their schemes.

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END